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ABSTRACT

This document is the user's manual for utilizing the data files containing the 1980 Census of Population and Housing School District Equivalency Files, Master Reference Files (MARF) 3 and 4. These equivalency files were created by the Bureau of the Census using school district boundary maps, and they pertain to all persons and housing units in the United States. MARF 3 contains geographic items from census Summary Tape Files (STF) 1A and 3A as well as total population and housing counts. MARF 4 contains geographic items from census STFs 1B and 3B and total population and housing unit counts. These equivalency or geographic cross-reference files allow the user to prepare additional data summaries relevant to school districts and to relate administrative record summaries with census geographic data. This user's manual contains an introduction to the data, a discussion of suppression of data, the data dictionary and instructions concerning its use, an overview of the 1980 Census Summary Tape Program, technical information, a glossary, and an addendum on school districts split by Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. (SLD)

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1980 Census of Population and Housing

SCHOOL DISTRICT EQUIVALENCY FILES

MARF 3 MARF 4

PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL SYSTEMS

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TM014192

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EF·000084 MARF 3/4

DATA BASE DOCUMENTATION

(Authority: Public Law 93-502, Section 552)

(Reserve)

PART I - SURVEY SUMMARY

A. TITLE

1980 Census of Population and Housing School District Equivalency File: MARF 3

B. DESCRIPTION

The school district equivalency file (MARF 3) contains geographic items from Summary Tape File 1A and Summary Tape File 3A as well as Total Population and Housing counts.

C. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

1. UNIVERSE OR SAMPLE

All Persons and Housing Units in the U.S.

2. RESPONDENTS

3. DATE OF COVERAGE

1980

4. FREQUENCY OF SURVEY

5. RESPONSE RATE

6. HIGHLIGHTS

D. RELATED STUDIES

1. SURVEYS

2. PUBLICATIONS

IF SPONSORING AGENCY IS NOT NCES *(Specify)*

TM014192

DATA BASE DOCUMENTATION

(Authority: Public Law 93-502, Section 552)

(Reserve)

PART I - SURVEY SUMMARY

A. TITLE

1980 Census of Population and Housing School District Equivalency File: MARF 4

B. DESCRIPTION

The school district equivalency file (MARF 4) contains geographic items from Summary Tape File 1B (STF 1B) and Summary Tape File 3B (SFT 3B) as well as Total Population and Housing Unit counts.

C. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

1. UNIVERSE OR SAMPLE	2. RESPONDENTS	
All Persons and Housing Units in the U.S.		
3. DATE OF COVERAGE	4. FREQUENCY OF SURVEY	5. RESPONSE RATE
1980		

6. HIGHLIGHTS

D. RELATED STUDIES

1. SURVEYS

2. PUBLICATIONS

IF SPONSORING AGENCY IS NOT NCES *(Specify)*

DATA BASE DOCUMENTATION

(Reserved)

PART II – FILE DESCRIPTION

A. TITLE

Census of Population and Housing 1980: Master Area Reference File (MARF 3)

B. FILE NAME

XEESCJ.XEESCJ.CEN80.MARF3.US00

C. TAPE SERIAL NUMBER

E24699

D. TAPE STATUS

E. STANDARD TAPE SPECIFICATIONS

1. NUMBER OF TRACKS	2. DENSITY
9-Track	6250 BPI
3. PARITY	**4. LABEL(S)**
ODD	STANDARD IBM

5. CODE CONVENTION

EBCDIC

F. FILE DIMENSIONS

1. RECORD LENGTH	2. RECORD FORMAT
387	FIXED BLOCK
3. BLOCKING FACTOR	**4. MAXIMUM BLOCK SIZE**
82	31734

5. RECORD COUNT

382,058

G. SEQUENCE

STATE FIPS (positions 34-35) SORTID (positions 206-213) SORTID - Reflects Census Geography hierarchy - SEE DOCUMENTATION

USER NOTES FOR MARF 3 AND MARF 4 DATA TAPES

Hawaii is a single school district State. By special arrangement census data were summarized for each of the school attendance areas in the State. The summary records that are included within the Hawaii file are those of the school attendance areas that were decrited by the State education agency. For this reason the following data elements will not appear for Hawaii.

DATA ITEM	COLUMNS
SDLVCDD	30
CITYPO	123-135
SDSTABB	136-137
SDZIP	138-142
SDNAME	175-204
APPFAL	220-224
APPPOP	225-232
APPHUNITS	233-240
EDSDID	241-247
STDID	370-387

Above columns will either be zero-filled or blanked.

DATA BASE DOCUMENTATION

(Reserved)

PART II —FILE DESCRIPTION

A. TITLE

Census of Population and Housing 1980: Master Area Reference File (MARF 4)

B. FILE NAME

XEESBF.CEN80.MARF4.US00

C. TAPE SERIAL NUMBER

E32394, E31284, E03516, E03412, E03299, E30878, E30965

D. TAPE STATUS

E. STANDARD TAPE SPECIFICATIONS

1. NUMBER OF TRACKS	2. DENSITY
9-Track	6250 BPI
3. PARITY	**4. LABEL(S)**
ODD	STANDARD IBM

5. CODE CONVENTION

EBCDIC

F. FILE DIMENSIONS

1. RECORD LENGTH	2. RECORD FORMAT
387	FIXED BLOCK
3. BLOCKING FACTOR	**4. MAXIMUM BLOCK SIZE**
82	31734

5. RECORD COUNT

2,940,437

G. SEQUENCE

STATE FIPS (position 34) SORTID (positions 206-213) - 7 SORTID represents Census geographical hierarchy. SEE DOCUMENTATION

These equivalency files were created by the Bureau of the Census from school district boundary maps furnished by the State Education Agencies in each state.

For additional information about these files or ordering information, contact:

William Freund
Data Systems Branch
(202) 254-5150

OR

Roy Nehrt
Elementary/Secondary Analysis Branch
(202) 254-5690

National Center for Education Statistics
U.S. Department of Education
Washington, DC 20202

USER NOTE # 1 September 15, 1983

Apportioned population and housing unit counts appearing in this file are carried to two implied decimal places with an implied decimal point between the sixth and seventh positions in each field. The fields affected are APPPOP beginning in position 225 and APPHUNITS beginning in position 223 in each record.

USER NOTE # 2 September 15, 1983

Disregard the section "File Structure and Geographic Coverage" on page 7. This section should read:

MARF 3 and MARF 4 contain equivalency records for the lowest common geographic areas presented on STF 1A, STF 1B, and STF 3A. The records appear in the same sequence of geographic hiearchy as on STF 1A/STF 3A for MARF 3 and the STF 1B sequence for MARF 4. The first 252 characters of each record on MARF 3 and MARF 4 contain the standard geographic identifiers contained in the 1980 summary tape files.

MARF 3 contains block group and enumeration district summary records. MARF 4 contains block and enumeration district summary records.

In cases where a census geographic area is divided between two or more school districts, the MARF record for this area will appear more than once with the respective school district identification numbers and apportionment factors.

Users wishing to identify the blocks, block groups, and enumeration districts that lie within school district boundaries will need to sort the file to school district identification number sequence. It is recommended that the "EDSDID" field beginning in position 241 be used for this purpose.

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ABSTRACT

Census of Population and Housing, 1980: School District Equivalency File (MARF 3) [machine-readable data file] / conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. --Washington: The Bureau [producer and distributor], 1983.

Census of Population and Housing, 1980: School District Equivalency File (MARF 4) [machine-readable data file] / conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. --Washington: The Bureau [producer and distributor], 1983.

TYPE OF FILE:

Summary statistics.

UNIVERSE DESCRIPTION:

All persons and housing units in the United States.

SUBJECT-MATTER DESCRIPTION:

The school district equivalency file (MARF 3) contains geographic items from Summary Tape File 1A (STF 1A) and Summary Tape File 3A (STF 3A), as well as total population and housing unit counts. The school district equivalency file (MARF 4) contains geographic items from Summary Tape File 1B (STF 1B) as well as total population and housing unit counts.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

This abstract provides general information concerning the geographic coverage of MARF 3 and MARF 4. For detailed information concerning the geographic hierarchy of areas and areas which are split by higher levels of geography, see the section "File Structure and Geographic Coverage."

The geographic levels on MARF 3 and MARF 4 are sequenced hierarchically as follows: States (including the District of Columbia) counties or county equivalents, minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), places or place segments within MCD's/CCD's or remainder of MCD/CCD, census tracts or block numbering areas (BNA's), and block groups (BG's) or, for areas that are not block-numbered, enumeration districts (ED's).

The geographic levels on MARF 4 are sequenced hierarchically as follows: States (including the District of Columbia), standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), nonSMSA remainder of State, counties or county equivalents, minor civil divisions (MCD's) within counties (available for 20 specified States), places within MCD's within counties (20 specified States), or places within counties (remaining 31 States), census tracts or block numbering areas (BNA's), and blocks or, for nonblock-numbered areas, enumeration districts (ED's). Data for SMSA's which cross State lines are shown only for that portion in the particular State file. Summaries are also provided for partially block-numbered portions of all geographic levels.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION:

FILE SIZE:

387-character logical record length. The number of logical records for individual State files will be on the prinout which accompanies each tape.

The block size for the files varies with user specifications. A printout listing the block size for the individual tape will accompany each tape.

FILE SORT SEQUENCE:

This file is sorted by level of geographic hierarchy. For a complete explanation, see the "File Structure and Geographic Coverage" section.

REFERENCE MATERIALS:

"Census of Population and Housino. 1980: School District Equivalency Files (MARF 3 and MARF 4) Technical Documentation" (this document). The documentation contains this abstract as well as additional information about the file, a glossary, and a data dictionary. One copy accompanies each file order.

School District Maps. School district maps show school district names, codes, and boundaries as supplied by the Department of Education. The maps are based on the Metropolitan Map Series/Vicinity Map Series maps where applicable; in other cases, county, place, and place-and-vicinity maps are used. In those areas where school district boundaires are coterminous with census-recognized political entities at the place or higher level, state/county subdivision maps may be used as either alternative or supplemental maps. School district maps are available through the State Data Centers (see Appendix B for further information).

Metropolitan Map Series/Vicinity Map Series (MMS/VMS). This map series provides coverage of densely settled areas of selected counties and county equivalents. These maps are referred to as the Metropolitan Map Series (MMS) when the maps cover SMSA areas and as the Vicinity Map Series (VMS) when the maps cover areas not in an SMSA. For a more detailed discussion of the MMS/VMS, see the section, "1980 Census Maps."

County Maps. The maps cover all counties and county equivalents except where the Metropolitan Map Series/Vicinity Map Series (MMS/VMS) sheets cover an entire county. Most county maps are based on maps supplied by State transportation or highway departments on which the Bureau has superimposed boundaries and identifiers for most areas for which data are tabulated. For a more detailed discussion on county maps, see the section, "1980 Census Maps."

Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 1B. STF 1B provides complete-count population and housing data. Data are summarized in hierarchical sequence for States, standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), nonSMSA remainder of State, counties, minor civil divisions (MCD's) within counties (available for 20 specified States), places within MCD's within counties (20 specified States) or places within counties (remaining 31 States), census tracts or block numbering areas (BNA's), and blocks or, for nonblock-numbered areas, enumeration districts (ED's). Data for SMSA's which cross State lines are shown only for the portion in the particular State file. Summaries are also provided for partially block-numbered portions of all geographic levels.

Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 1F, School Districts. The School Districts file is a special tabulation that provides Summary Tape File 1 population and housing data items, by State (including the District of Columbia), for school districts by county or county equivalent.

Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 3A. STF 3A primarily contains sample data inflated to represent the total population. The file also contains 100-percent counts and unweighted sample counts of persons and housing units. Summaries are provided for the State or State equivalent, counties or county equivalents, minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), places or place segments within MCD's/CCD's and remainders of MCD's/CCD's, census tracts or block numbering areas (BNA's), and block groups (BG's) or, for areas that are not block-numbered, enumeration districts (ED's). These summaries are provided in hierarchical sequence. Summaries are also presented on File A for places and congressional districts. (1980 congressional district data presented in STF 3A are for districts delineated for the 96th Congress.)

Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 3B. STF 3B was originally part of the Census Bureau's 1980 program, but budget cutbacks forced cancellation of these plans. Since this cancellation, the Bureau signed a contract with National Planning Data Corporation (NPDC) of Ithaca, New York to prepare STF 3B as a special tabulation. During the first 18 months following the release of each State file (including the District of Columbia), users may purchase the file from NPDC. After eighteen months, the Bureau will sell the file as a standard public use computer tape.

STF 3B has records for each 5-digit ZIP code within a State in numeric order followed by records for 5-digit ZIP codes within a State arranged in numeric order by SMSA or portion of SMSA, then county or county equivalent or portion of county or county equivalent.

Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 3F, School Districts. The School Districts file is a special tabulation that provides Summary Tape File 3 data items, by State (including the District of Columbia), for school districts by county or county equivalent.

Summary files from the 1980 census will also be issued for all STF 1 through STF 5 files. For more details on the 1980 census summary tape program, see the overview section of the technical documentation.

Place Maps. Place maps are used for places not shown on MMS/VMS, and show MCD features within the corporate limits of a municipality or within boundaries established for a census designated place (CDP). If census boundaries and identifiers for areas adjacent to a place are shown, the map is referred to as a place-and-vicinity map. For a more detailed discussion on place maps, see the section, "1980 Census Maps."

For information about the availability of the above maps, write or call Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Maps), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Phone: (301) 763-4100.

Geographic Identification Code Scheme (GICS). The GICS is published in the PHC80-R-5 series of reference reports. This series includes all named geographic entities in the 1980 census, including regions, divisions, States, counties, minor civil divisions (MCD's) and census county divisions (CCD's), incorporated and census designated places, standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. The GICS also contains the 5-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes. These reports will be available early in 1983 from the Government Printing Office.

PHC80-R1. Users' Guide. This publication is a comprehensive guide to 1980 census data. It covers 1980 census subject content, procedures, geography, statistical products, limitations of the data, sources of user assistance, notes on data use, a glossary of terms, and guides for locating data in reports and tape files. The guide is issued in looseleaf form and sold in parts (R1-A, -B, etc.) as they are prepared. Part A, Text is currently available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. S/N 003-024-03625-8. Price is $5.50.

Monthly Product Announcement (MPA). New Census Bureau products released each month are listed in the MPA. These products include publications, technical documentation, data files, published maps, and microfiche. To be added to the mailing list, contact Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

RELATED MACHINE-READABLE FILES:

Listed below are some of the 1980 census data files which have been or will be released.

Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 1A. STF 1A provides complete-count population and housing data. Data are summarized for the State or State equivalent, counties or county equivalents, minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), places or place segments within MCD/CCD's and remainders of MCD's/CCD's, census tracts or block numbering areas (BNA's), and block groups (BG's) or, for areas that are not block-numbered, enumeration districts. These summaries are provided in hierarchical sequence. Summaries are also presented for places and congressional districts. (1980 congressional district data presented in STF 1 is for districts delineated for the 96th Congress.)

INTRODUCTION

Description and Use of School District Equivalency Files

A school district is a local government agency with the responsibility for providing educational services to the residents of a defined area. The area may be coextensive with other geopolitical areas in a State or States (e.g. counties) or may be an entirely independent area. There are two school district census geography equivalency files or "geographic cross-reference files." One was developed for usage with the standard 1980 census STF 1A and STF 3A data files; the other was developed for usage with the STF 1B data files. Both are available on a State-by-State basis.

Each of these files associates the school district identification number(s) with the smallest level of census geography on the file--block or ED for the STF 1B equivalency file and block group or ED for the STF 1A/3A equivalency file. The geographic levels on these files are in the same sequence as the STF 1B or STF 1A/3A. Also included are population and housing unit counts for these levels and a flag to indicate those blocks, block groups, or ED's which are split by school district boundaries. For these split blocks, block groups, and ED's, the percentage of the population and housing unit counts assigned to each school district is also shown.

These equivalency or geographic cross-reference files have been created to allow the user to prepare additional data summaries relevant to school districts. For example, by using the STF 1B (or STF 1A/3A) equivalency file in conjunction with the standard STF 1B (or STF 1A/3A) data files, one could identify the blocks, block groups, ED's, or parts of each that are components of each school district.

Additionally, by equating these school district components, one could further subdivide the school districts into subdistricts defined in terms of their own geography or in terms of census geography without an equating process. One could manipulate the school district components to change boundaries for school districts, i.e., create alternative school districts. Similarly, a user could add or delete the data summaries for specific blocks, ED's, or block groups in a school district by using STF 1A, STF 1B, or STF 3A in conjunction with the STF 1F and STF 3F school district summaries, thereby obtaining data summaries for alternate boundaries. This approach might be used to update the STF 1F and STF 3F files for school district boundary changes over time.

One could also prepare more detailed data summaries for a school district by manipulating the equivalency files to create new equivalency files similar to the geography related to STF 2A or STF 4A. The STF 2A and STF 4A files are, however, restricted to tracted areas. Similarly, STF 2B or STF 4B could be used when working with the MCD/CCD level as the lowest geographic area. Since the Census Bureau developed the original STF 1F and STF 3F files using unsuppressed internal summaries at a lower geographic level than available to those using the standard STF 1A/3A or STF 1B files, any such manipulation may not yield the exact same results.

Another use for the equivalency files is to provide the ability to equate detail record files having school district codes with census geographic units. This capability could be used to relate administrative record summaries with census geographic data.

Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Master Area Reference File (MARF). An extract of STF 1A, this file contains numeric codes and names (where appropriate) of geographic areas plus selected complete count population and housing data.

Census of Population and Housing, 1980: P.L. 94-171 Population Counts. This file provides counts for the total population and provisional counts for five racial categories and Spanish/Hispanic origin. The figures presented in P.L. 94-171 may differ from those shown in MARF. The changes reflect corrections of errors found after P.L. 94-171 was prepared. Microfiche of the P.L. 94-171 Population Counts file is also available.

FILE AVAILABILITY:

The School District Equivalency Files (MARF 3 and MARF 4) are available on a state-by-state basis from the state education agencies and state data centers. A national file is available from the National Center for Education Statistics.

State files may be purchased from state educational agencies and state data centers. The national file may be purchased by contacting:

Data Systems Branch
National Center for Education Statistics
U.S. Department of Education
Washington, DC 20202

File Structure and Geographic Coverage

MARF 3 contains equivalency records for the lowest common geographic areas presented on STF 1A, STF 1B, and STF 3A. These records appear in the same sequence of geographic hiearchy as on the STF 1A/STF 3A for MARF 3 and the STF 1B sequence for MARF 4. The first 252 characters of each record on MARF 3 contain the standard geographic identifiers contained in the 1980 Summary tape files. Each MARF record will contain the identification number and name of the school district in which it is located. The records will be sequenced by school district identification number, i.e., each MARF record belong to each school district will be found in the geographic hiearchy within school district identification number. In those cases where a block or ED has been divided among two or more school districts, the MARF record will appear more than once (for each school district) and will contain an allocated population count and a housing unit count based upon how the area was apportioned.

Figure 1A presents an overview of the sequencing of records in MARF 3.

Figure 1A. Geographic Hiearchy of MARF 3

State

School District

County or County equivalent

Minor civil division/census county division (MCD/CCD)

Place or place segment within MCD/CCD or remainder of MCD/CCD

Census tract or block numbering area (BNA) or untracted segment, within place, place segment, or remainder of MCD/CCD.

Block group (BG) or BG segment or Enumeration District (ED)

Figure 1B. Geographic Hiearchy of MARF 4

State

School District

SMSA

Remainder of state (nonSMSA)

County or county segment (in New England)

MCD (present only in 20 states)

Place or place segment within county or MCD (depending upon state)

Remainder of MCD or remainder of county (depending on state)

Tract (BNA) or portion of tract (BNA) within place, place segment and remainder of county or MCD

Block or ED

The records on the MARF 3 -- block group (BG) (Summary Level 15) or enumeration district (ED) (Summary Levels 16, 22, or 26) or block (Summary levels 21 or 25) -- appear in one of six sequences depending on the geographic breakdown of a given area. Figure 2 illustrates the six possible sequences.

Figure 2

A. Tract
Block Group (BG) or Block

B. Tract
Block Group (BG) or Block
Enumeration District (ED)

C. Tract
Enumeration District (ED)

D. Block Numbering Area (BNA)
Block Group (BG) or Block

E. Pseudo BNA/ED

F. Enumeration District (ED)

A. Tract/BG or Block. When an area is tracted and block-numbered, an equivalency record is shown for each BG or block or portions thereof.

B. Tract/BG or Block/ED. When an area is tracted and partially block-numbered, there will be both BG or block and ED equivalency records. BG or block equivalency records will precede those for ED's.

C. Tract/ED. When an area is tracted but not block-numbered, an equivalency record is shown for each ED.

D. BNA/BG or Block. When an area is not tracted but is block-numbered, there will be an equivalency record for each BG or block.

E. Pseudo BNA/ED. When the remainder of an untracted area is partially blocked, the blocked portion will be shown as in D above and the unblocked portion will be shown by a pseudo BNA (999999) followed by the equivalency record for each ED in the area.

F. ED. When an area is neither tracted nor blocked, an equivalency record is shown for each ED.

SUPPRESSION

In order to maintain the confidentiality promised respondents and required by law, it is necessary for the Census Bureau to make sure that its public data, in print or on tape, do not disclose information about any individual. Therefore, the Bureau suppresses tabulations of characteristics of very small groups of people or housing units. On summary tapes, zeroes are entered in suppressed cells and flag fields which indicate suppression are shown on each record. However, a zero in a cell does not automatically mean suppression. Only by checking the suppression flag can it be determined if the zero for a specific item is suppressed data or an actual count of zero.

This discussion outlines the rules for suppression of 100-percent data as it applies to the variables on MARF. For a more extensive discussion of suppression, see Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 1 Technical Documentation.

No Suppression

Several basic counts are never suppressed, even if there is a count of only one. They are as follows:

Total population
Total housing units
Occupied units
Count of persons and households in each race or Spanish origin group

Primary Suppression

Suppression of Population Characteristics. Characteristics of persons other than race or Spanish origin (e.g., age, relationship) are shown only if there are 15 or more persons in the geographic area. For example, on a record for an enumeration district with a population of 1 to 14 persons, the number of persons in group quarters is suppressed. Only counts for total population and the number of persons within specific race or Spanish origin groups are provided.

However, when the geographic area being summarized has 15 or more persons, no suppression of population characteristics will occur--except possibly when tables are cross-classified by race or Spanish origin. No data are cross-classified on the MARF file.

Suppression of Family, Household, or Occupied Housing Characteristics. Characteristics of families, households, or occupied housing units are shown if there are at least five occupied housing units within the geographic area tabulated.

Suppression of Owner or Rental Characteristics. Distributions of data for owners or renters are shown when the number of owners is at least five and the number of renters is also at least five.

Programming with Suppression

Suppressed data cells contain zeroes. To distinguish between zeroes as suppression and zeroes as valid data, occurrences of suppression are identified by a series of flag fields in the geographic identification portion of each logical record. Programmers developing software may wish to include procedures to check these fields for the presence of suppression and if necessary, to flag the output of any cumulation which includes one or more suppressed fields.

In reviewing the data dictionary, the programmer can determine which suppression flags indicate suppression for particular items by checking either the item description or the flag description.

HOW TO USE THE DATA DICTIONARY

This computer-generated report documents the data contents and the record layout of the file. Below is a brief description of the information provided for each data item.

The first line of each data item description gives the name, size/scale, begin position, and the variable label. Following those items, on subsequent lines, are any applicable notes and value codes. Each of these items is defined below.

1. Name. This is an arbitrarily assigned 8 character identifier. It may be a mnemonic such as "STATE" or "EDNUMBER", or sequential identifiers such as "SUPFLG1", "SUPFLG2", etc.

2. Size/Scale. The size of a data item is given in characters. The scale of a data item is given in integer powers of 10. Implied decimals or multipliers (in integer powers of ten only) are indicated by a "-" or a "+" followed be a number. For example, 123.45 would appear on the data tape as 12345, and the size/scale value would be 5/-2. A number recorded in thousands (12,345,000 for example) would appear on the data tape as 12345 and the size/scale value would be 5/+3. Scale factors which are not an integer power of ten are identified in the notes following the label, and in the footnotes.

3. Begin. This is the location in the data record of the first character of the data item.

4. Data Type. The data type indicates whether the data item is alphanumeric (A) or numeric (N).

5. Description. Following the Data Type is a description of the data item. This heading is not labeled on the data dictionary. This section also provides any relevant notes or footnote references. In addition, any value codes necessary for the data item are listed and labeled here.

Note: Since the standard geographic identification format for 1980 census summary tapes is used on the MARF 3 files, all geographic identifiers are included in the Data Dictionary. However, the description indicates if the identifier is not applicable to MARF files.

The MARF 3, MARF 4, and MARF 5 files all use the basic MARF records presented in the Data Dictionary with the following modifications.

MARF DATA DICTIONARY
(MARF 3 & MARF 4)

Field Name	Field Size	Begin	A/N	Description
FILEID	5	001	A/N	File identification = MARF3 or MARF 4
FILLER	4	006		Blank
SUMRYLVL	2	010	N	Summary level of geography: 15 = State/County/MCD (CCD)/Place/Tract (BNA)/ BG (MARF 3 only) 16 = State/County/MCD (CCD)/Place/Tract (BNA)/ ED (MARF 3 only) 21 = State/SMSA/County/MCD (CCD)/Place/ Tract (BNA)/Block (MARF 4 only) 22 = State/SMSA/County/MCD (CCD)/Place/ Tract (BNA)/ED (MARF 4 only) 25 = State/SMSA/County/Place/Tract (BNA)/ Block (MARF 4 only) 26 = State/SMSA/County/Place/Tract (BNA)/ ED (MARF 4 only)
URBARURL	2	012	N	Urban and rural component. Applies to MARF 3 only: 01 = Urban 08 = Rural
FILLER	8	014		Blank
FSTATUS	1	022	A/N	Functional status code = S
FLAG1	1	023	A/N	Substitution flag: Field = blank if less than 20 percent of the persons or housing were substituted. Field = 1 if 20 percent or more of the persons or housing units were substituted.
FILLER	5	024		Blank
PSAD	1	029	A/N	Political/statistical area description: A = County B = Borough C = City D = District (Administrative, election, etc.) E = Consolidated government F = Census county division G = Gore H = Independent city I = Indian Reservation J = Unorganized territory K = Parrish L = Plantation M = Location N = None P = Election precinct

Field Name	Field Size	Begin	A/N	Description
PSAD	1	029	A/N	Political/statistical area description (cont'd.) Q = Quadrant R = Purchase S = Township T = Town U = Census designated place V = Village W = Police jury ward X = Grant Y = Census area Z = Census sub-area 1 = Island 2 = Census sub-district 3 = Municipio 4 = Barrio 5 = Ciudad 6 = Pueblo 7 = Aldea 8 = Zona urbana 9 = Municipality
SDLVLCD	1	030	A/N	School district level code: U = Unified (grades KG - 12) S = Secondary (grades 7 - 12) E = Elementary (grades KG - 8) NOTE: In some states elementary and secondary school districts overlap the same areas.
REGION	1	031	N	Region code: 1 = Northeast 2 = North Central 3 = South 4 = West
DIVISION	1	032	N	Divison code. This is the first digit of the geographic state code. 1 = New England 2 = Middle Atlantic 3 = East North Central 4 = West North Central 5 = South Atlantic 6 = East South Central 7 = West South Central 8 = Mountain 9 = Pacific

MARF DATA DICTIONARY

Field Name	Field Size	Begin	A/N	Description
STATEGEO	2	032	N	Geographic state code (Includes division code as first digit) 63 = Alabama 94 = Alaska 86 = Arizona 71 = Arkansas 93 = California 84 = Colorado 16 = Connecticut 51 = Delaware 53 = District of Columbia 59 = Florida 58 = Georgia 95 = Hawaii 82 = Idaho 33 = Illinois 32 = Indiana 42 = Iowa 47 = Kansas 61 = Kentucky 72 = Louisiana 11 = Maine 52 = Maryland 14 = Massachusetts 34 = Michigan 41 = Minnesota 64 = Mississippi 43 = Missouri 81 = Montana 46 = Nebraska 88 = Nevada 12 = New Hampshire 22 = New Jersey 85 = New Mexico 21 = New York 56 = North Carolina 44 = North Dakota 31 = Ohio 73 = Oklahoma 92 = Oregon 23 = Pennsylvania 15 = Rhode Island 57 = South Carolina 45 = South Dakota 62 = Tennessee 74 = Texas 87 = Utah 13 = Vermont 54 = Virginia 91 = Washington 55 = West Virginia 35 = Wisconsin

MARF DATA DICTIONARY

Field Name	Field Size	Begin	A/N	Description
STATE	2	034	N	FIPS state code: 01 = Alabama 02 = Alaska 04 = Arizona 05 = Arkansas 06 = California 08 = Colorado 09 = Connecticut 10 = Delaware 11 = District of Columbia 12 = Florida 13 = Georgia 15 = Hawaii 16 = Idaho 17 = Illinois 18 = Indiana 19 = Iowa 20 = Kansas 21 = Kentucky 22 = Louisiana 23 = Maine 24 = Maryland 25 = Massachusetts 26 = Michigan 27 = Minnesota 28 = Mississippi 29 = Missouri 30 = Montana 31 = Nebraska 32 = Nevada 33 = New Hampshire 34 = New Jersey 35 = New Mexico 36 = New York 37 = North Carolina 38 = North Dakota 39 = Ohio 40 = Oklahoma 41 = Oregon 42 = Pennsylvania 44 = Rhode Island 45 = South Carolina 46 = South Dakota 47 = Tennessee 48 = Texas 49 = Utah 50 = Vermont 51 = Virginia 53 = Washington 54 = West Virginia 55 = Wisconsin 56 = Wyoming

MARF DATA DICTIONARY

Field Name	Field Size	Begin	A/N	Description
SMSA	4	036	A/N	FIPS standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) code
COUNTY	3	040	A/N	FIPS county code
MCD	3	043	A/N	Minor civil division/Census county division (MCD/CCD)
PLACE	4	046	A/N	Census geographic place code. 9999 in this field indicates balance of higher level entity outside of place, e.g., remainder of MCE or of county.
TRACT	6	050	A/N	Census tract or block numbering area (BNA). Tract is a four-digit basic code with implied decimal and two-digit suffix. A 999999 in this field indicates untracted remainder of a higher level entity, e.g., remainder of MCD. BNA summaries will be numbered between 9901 and 9989 in the first four positions of this field.
BLKGRP	1	056	A/N	Block group. This is the first digit of a block number.
BLOCK	3	056	A/N	Block. This is the last three digits of a block number.
PARTPLAC	1	059	A/N	Place/part indicator. This indicator will appear on records which may contain data for a part of a place. 0 = Neither place, nor place segment record 1 = Split 2 = Not split
PARTTRCT	1	060	A/N	Tract/part indicator. This indicator will appear on records which may contain data for part of a tract or BNA. 0 = Neither tract, nor tract segment record 1 = Split 2 = Not split
PARTBLK	1	061	A/N	Block/part indicator. This indicator will appear on records which contain data for part of a block. Not applicable to MARF 3. On MARF 4: 0 = Neither block nor block segement record 1 = Split 2 = Not split

Field Name	Field Size	Begin	A/N	Description
EDIND	1	062	A/N	Enumeration district indicator prefix. Blank unless the ED includes one of the areas listed below. A = Off-reservation tribal trust lands and historic areas of Oklahoma M = Military reservation N = Indian reservation P = National or state park or forest lands S = Other special place V = Crews of vessels
EDNUMBER	4	063	N	Enumeration district number (ED)
EDSUFFIX	1	067	A/N	Enumeration district suffix. If applicable, contains an alphabetic character A-Z; otherwise, will be blank.
SCSA	2	068	A/N	FIPS standard consolidated statistical area (SCSA) code.
URBAREA	4	070	A/N	Urbanized area (UA) code.
CONDIST	2	074	A/N	Congressional district (CD) code. Also includes: 00 = Outlying areas which have no representatives in Congress 01 = States having one representative (at large states) 98 = Areas with a non-voting representative in Congress 99 = Areas split by Congressional District boundaries
INDANV	3	076	A/N	Indian reservation/Alaskan native villiage (ANV) code.
FILLER	4	079		Blank
SDCODE	5	083	N	Ed. Dept. school district identification number. Unique within state code.
WARD	2	088	A/N	Ward. Available only in participating areas; otherwise blank.
SEA	2	090	A/N	State economic area code (SEA). Numeric for nonmetropolitan areas. Alphabetic for metropolitan areas.
ESR	3	092	A/N	Economic sub-region (ESR)
DOFFICE	4	095	A/N	District office. If data for this area summary were collected from more than one district office, field = "9999"
FILLER	4	099		Blank

Field Name	Field Size	Begin	A/N	Description
SMSASIZE	1	103	N	Standard metropolitan statistical area size code: Zero or blank if not in SMSA 1 = Under 100,000 2 = 100,000 to 249,999 3 = 250,000 to 499,999 4 = 500,000 to 999,999 5 = 1,000,000 to 2,999,999 6 = 3,000,000 to 14,999,999 7 = 15,000,000 or more 9 = Split by SMSA boundary
UATYPE	1	104	N	Urbanized area (UA) type: Blank if not in UA 0 = Area in UA where largest central city has less than 50,000 population 1 = Area in UA with at least one central city that has a population of 50,000 or more 9 = Area is split by UA type
UASIZE	1	105	N	Urbanized area (UA) size: Zero or blank if not in UA 1 = Under 100,000 2 = 100,000 to 249,999 3 = 250,000 to 499,999 4 = 500,000 to 999,999 5 = 1,000,000 to 2,999,999 6 = 3,000,000 to 14,999,999 7 = 15,000,000 or more 9 = Split by UA boundary
PLACDESC	1	106	A/N	Place description 1 = Incorporated central city of SMSA not UA 2 = Incorporated central city of UA not SMSA 3 = Incorporated central city of SMSA and UA 4 = Other incorporated place 9 = Not place part of MCD/CCD A = Census designated place central city of UA not SMSA B = Census designated place central city of SMSA & UA C = Census designated place in UA with central city of 50,000 or more E = Census designated place coextensive with MCD or county F = Census designated place of 1,000 or more, not in UA; Census designated place in UA with central city of 50,000 or less G = Census designated place in Hawaii & outlying areas H = Census designated place in Alaska I = Zona Urbana in Puerto Rico

Field Name	Field Size	Begin	A/N	Description
PLACESZE	2	107	N	Place size 00 = Not in a place 01 = Under 200 02 = 200 to 499 03 = 500 to 999 04 = 1,000 to 1,499 05 = 1,500 to 1,999 06 = 2,000 to 2,499 07 = 2,500 to 4,999 08 = 5,000 to 9,999 09 = 10,000 to 19,999 10 = 20,000 to 24,999 11 = 25,000 to 49,999 12 = 50,000 to 99,999 13 = 100,000 to 249,999 14 = 250,000 to 499,999 15 = 500,000 to 999,999 16 = 1,000,000 or more
XCITY	1	109	A/N	Extended city indicator A blank indicates not applicable or summary is not a place or part of a place which is partially urban and partially rural. Field = "X" if this summary is for a place or part of a place which is partially urban and partially rural.
CBD	1	110	A/N	Central business district (CBD) Field is blank if area is not in a central business district. Field equals "C" if in a central business district.
MCDCCDSZ	2	111	N	Minor civil division/census county division (MCD/CCD) size code. 01 = Under 200 02 = 200 to 499 03 = 500 to 999 04 = 1,000 to 1,499 05 = 1,500 to 1,999 06 = 2,000 to 2,499 07 = 2,500 to 4,999 08 = 5,000 to 9,999 09 = 10,000 to 19,999 10 = 20,000 to 24,999 11 = 25,000 to 49,999 12 = 50,000 to 99,999 13 = 100,000 to 249,999 14 = 250,000 to 499,999 15 = 500,000 to 999,999 16 = 1,000,000 or more
INDSUBR	3	113	A/N	Indian sub-reservation code
	[illegible]	116		Blank

MARF DATA DICTIONARY

Field Name	Field Size	Begin	A/N	Description
SFAR	2	121	N	Standard federal administrative region (SFAR) 01 = Connecticut Maine Massachusetts New Hampshire Rhode Island Vermont 02 = New Jersey New York Puerto Rico Virgin Islands 03 = Delaware District of Columbia Maryland Pensylvania Virginia West Virginia 04 = Alabama Florida Georgia Kentucky Mississippi North Carolina South Carolina Tennessee 05 = Illinois Indiana Michigan Ohio Wisconsin 06 = Arkansas Louisana New Mexico Oklahoma Texas 07 = Iowa Kansas Missouri Nebraska 08 = Colorado Montana North Dakota South Dakota Utah Wyoming 09 = Arizona California Guam Hawaii Nevada 10 = Alaska Idaho Oregon

Field Name	Field Size	Begin	A/N	Description
CITYPO	13	123	A/N	School district city/postoffice address
SDSTABB	2	136	A/N	School district post offical state abbreviation
SDZIP	5	138	N	School district ZIP code
FILLER	2	143		Blank
AREANAME	30	145	A/N	Census area name
SDNAME	30	175	A/N	School district name
SUPFLG01	1	205	N	Total population suppression flag 0 = No suppression 1 = Suppression because there are fewer than 15 persons in the geographic area being summarized. Affects number of persons in group quarters (GROUPQ)
FILLER	8	206		Blank
SUPFLG10	1	214	N	Occupied housing unit suppression flag 0 = No suppression 1 = Suppression because there are fewer than 5 occupied housing units in the geographic area being summarized. Suppression affects the following: Number of families (FAMILIES) Number of one-person households (ONEPERHH) Number of owner-occupied housing units (OWNROCHU)
FILLER	5	215		Blank
APPFAC	5	220	N	Apportionment factor (4 implied decimal places) Equals 10000 if area summarized is completely contained in a school district. Equals less than 10000 if area summarized is divided between two or more school districts.
APPPOP	8	225	N	Apportioned population in area Equals TOTALPOP if area is not divided between school districts.
APPHUNITS	8	233	N	Apportioned number of housing units Equals HUNITS if area is not divided between school districts.
EDSDID	7	241	N	Education department 7 character school district identification number. The first two digits are the FIPS state code where the school district is located. The remaining five digits equal SDCODE.
FILLER	5	248		Blank

MARF DATA DICTIONARY

Field Name	Field Size	Begin	A/N	Description
TOTALPOP	9	253	N	Total population
WHITE	9	262	N	White population
BLACK	9	271	N	Black population
INDIAN	9	280	N	American Indian, Eskimo, & Aleut population
ASIANPI	9	289	N	Asian, Pacific Islander population (see footnote 1)
OTHER	9	298	N	Other races population (see footnote 2)
SPANISH	9	307	N	Persons of Spanish origin (see footnote 3)
FAMILIES	9	316	N	Number of families Suppression flag 10 applies
GROUPQ	9	325	N	Number of persons in group quarters Suppression flag 01 applies
ONEPERHH	9	334	N	Number of one-person households Suppression flag 10 applies
HUNITS	9	343	N	Total number of housing units
OCHUNITS	9	352	N	Number of occupied housing units
OWNROCHU	9	361	N	Number of owner-occupied housing units Suppression flag 10 applies
STSDID	18	370	A/N	State's school district identification number Field is left-justified

NOTE: This documentation for the school district MARF has been condensed to exclude those fields that do not apply.

MARF DATA DICTIONARY
FOOTNOTE SECTION

01 "Asian and Pacific Islander," in the 100 percent tabulations, includes "Japanese," "Chinese," "Filipino," "Korean," "Asian Indian," "Vietnamese, "Hawaiian," "Guamanian," and "Samoan." "Asian and Pacific Islander," in sample tabulations, includes the groups listed above and those persons who have a write-in entry of an Asian Pacific group in the "Other" category.

02 For data tabulated on a 100 percent basis, includes all persons in the category "Other." For data tabulated from the sample, excludes those persons who have a write-in entry of an Asian or Pacific Islander group in the "Other" category.

03 Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Spanish origin includes Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, and Other Spanish.

OVERVIEW

1980 Census Summary Tape Program

Computer-readable data from the 1980 census include both summary data and microdata. Summary data include Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 to 5, which are generally comparable to the First Count through Sixth Count files from the 1970 census. In addition to the files in the STF series, other summary data released by the Bureau include the P.L. 94-171 Population Counts File for use in reapportionment/redistricting (released in February/March, 1981), various subject report files, and the Master Area Reference File which provides geographic items from STF 1 and selected population and housing items. All of these files contain data summarized to various levels of geography. Microdata files, on the other hand, contain disclouse-free household and person records from the census. These files are similar to the 1970 Public Use Sample files and will be available some time after the release of STF 4.

In addition to the regular census products, special tabulations that have been prepared include the Summary Tape File 1F for school districts and the Summary Tape File 3F for school districts.

Content and Geographic Coverage of Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape Files vary by summary level of geography, detail of information, and whether they include 100-percent or sample data. STF's 1 and 2 provide data based on the set of census questions asked of all persons and housing units. These data are 100-percent data. STF's 3, 4, and 5 are based on sample data. These data are estimates based on the responses of a sample of the population and housing units and contain more extensive housing and population information. In 1980, the sampling rate was 1 in 2 in governmental units with less than 2,500 inhabitants and 1 in 6 elsewhere. Overall the sampling rate was approximately 1 in 5. The Bureau's 1977 population estimates were used to determine the sampling rate for a given area.

The geographic detail of STF 1 is the maximum possible detail available from the census: data for individual blocks in block-numbered areas and for enumeration districts outside block-numbered areas. The lowest level of geography provided by STF 2 is census tract, or minor civil division/census county division (MCD/CCD) and places of 1,000 or more inhabitants in nontracted areas. The lowest level for STF 3 is the block group or enumeration district, while the smallest geographic unit for STF 4 is census tract or MCD/CCD and places of 2,500 or more inhabitants in nontracted areas. STF 5's lowest geographic level is the standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), central city(ies), places of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and counties of 50,000 or more inhabitants. Figure 3 on the following page details the geographic levels in each Summary Tape File.

For comparison purposes, STF 1 is similar in subject matter and geographic detail to the First and Third Count files for 1970. STF's 2 and 4 are roughly comparable to the 1970 Second and Fourth Counts, respectively. STF 3 is comparable to the 1970 Fifth Count, while STF 5 corresponds to the 1970 Sixth Count. To summarize, STF 1 contains

FIGURE 3

OVERVIEW OF PLANNED SUMMARY LEVELS
FOR 1980 CENSUS SUMMARY TAPE FILES

SUMMARY AREA 1/ 2/	STF 1 100 percent A B C D E F	STF 2 100 percent A B C	STF 3 100 percent A B C D E	STF 4 Sample A B C	STF 5 Sample	Summary Level Codes 3/
United States	•	•	•	•	•	01
Region	•	•	•	•	•	02
Division	•	•	•	•	•	03
State	• • • • • •	•	• • • •	• • •		04
SCSA	•	•	•	•		05
SCSA within State	•	•	•	•	•	06
SMSA	•	•	•	•		07
SMSA within State	• • •	• •	• • •	• • •		08
Urbanized Area	•	•	•	•		09
Urbanized Area within State	•	•	•	•		10
County within State	• • •	• •	• • •	• •		11
MCD (CCD) within County within State	•	•	•	•		12
ED or BG within Tract (BNA) within Place within MCD (CCD) within County within State	•		•			13,14 15,16
County within SMSA within State	•	•		•		17
ED or Block within Tract (BNA) within Place within MCD (CCD) within County within SMSA within State	•					18,19,20 21,422
Tract (BNA) within Place within County within SMSA within State	•	•		•		22&24
ED or Block within Tract (BNA) within Place within County within SMSA within State	•					25&26
Place within State	• •	•	• •	• •	•	27 28
MCD (CCD) within State	•		•			
Indian Reservation and Alaskan Native Village		•		•		29
Indian Reservation and Alaskan Native Village within County within State		• •		• •		30&31
Tract within County within SMSA within State		•		•		32
Congressional Districts within State of the 97th Congress	• •		• •			33
Congressional Districts within State of the 98th Congress	•					33
ZIP Code (5 digit) within State			•			35
ZIP Code (5 digit) within County within SMSA within State			•			36
County or Place or MCD within Congressional District within State	•		•			37,38&39
North Dakota CCD within County	•					34
School District	•			•		40
County within School District	•			•		41

FOOTNOTES TO FIGURE 3

1/ In addition to summary areas presented on the Summary Tape Files, geographic area codes are included for areas such as Ward, State Economic Subregion, District Office Code, Indian Subreservation, and Standard Federal Administrative Region.

2/ Population size cutoffs for the presentation of Place level data in the STF's are as follows:

STF 1A	all places	STF 3A	all places
STF 1B	all places	STF 3B	all 5-digit ZIP code areas
STF 1C	10,000 or more	STF 3C	10,000 or more
STF 1D	10,000 or more	STF 3D	10,000 or more
STF 2A	10,000 or more	STF 4A	10,000 or more
STF 2B	1,000 or more	STB 4B	2,500 or more
STF 2C	10,000 or more	STF 4C	10,000 or more

STF 5 Central cities of SMSA's or places of 50,000 or more

3/ Multiple summary level codes for a Summary Area indicate a series of very similar summary levels which are presented in identical STF files. A specific listing is shown below of summary levels which are grouped together from the chart. (A slash mark "/" will be used to indicate "within.")

Grouping 13, 14, 15, and 16:
- 13. Place/MCD (CCD)/County/State
- 14. Tract (BNA)/Place/MCD (CCD)/County/State
- 15. BG/Tract (BNA)/Place/MCD (CCD)/County/State
- 16. ED/Tract (BNA)/Place/MCD (CCD)/County/State

Grouping 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22:
- 18. MCD (CCD)/County/SMSA/State
- 19. Place/MCD (CCD)/County/SMSA/State
- 20. Tract (BNA)/Place/MCD (CCD)/County/SMSA/State
- 21. Block/Tract (BNA)/Place/MCD (CCD)/County/SMSA/State
- 22. ED/Tract (BNA)/Place/MCD (CCD)/County/SMSA/State

Grouping 23 and 24:
- 23. Place/County/SMSA/State
- 24. Tract (BNA)/Place/County/SMSA/State

Grouping 25 and 26:
- 25. Block/Tract (BNA)/Place/County/SMSA/State
- 26. ED/Tract (BNA)/Place/County/SMSA/State

Grouping 30 and 31:
- 30. Indian Reservations and Alaskan Native Villages by State
- 31. Indian Reservations and Alaskan Native Villages by County within State

Grouping 37, 38, and 39:

- 37. County/Congressional District/State
- 38. Place/Congressiolnal District/State
- 39. MCD/Congressional District/State

more detailed geography but less subject matter detail than STF 2. Similarly, STF 3 contains more detailed geography but less subject matter detail than STF 4. STF's 1 and 2 contain complete count data, while STF's 3 and 4 contain sample estimates. Finally, STF 5 contains sample estimates aggregated to a higher level of geography than the other files, but which are presented in the most subject matter detail.

1980 Census Maps

Users may need certain types of maps for the geographic area(s) they are extracting from the file(s). To determine which maps best define the geographic area(s), compare the geographic coverage of the file (see Appendix A) with the description of each type of 1980 census map (see below).

The maps used in conjunction with summary tape files consist of four basic types: county maps, place maps, place-and-vicinity maps, and Metropolitan Map Series (MMS) or Vicinity Map Series (VMS). Ordering information for these maps may be obtained from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Maps), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

All four map types have several characteristics in common:

--To improve legibility, most 1980 maps are at a larger scale than were the comparable 1970 maps.

--Symbols used for the various boundaries are consistent for all four types of maps.

--Names, identifying numbers, and boundaries are shown where appropriate on all maps for counties, minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), places, American Indian reservations and Alaska Native villages, census tracts or block numbering areas (BNA's) where present, enumeration districts (ED's) (in those areas which are not block numbered), and blocks.

--All maps show metric, feet, and mile scales.

--All maps containing block-numbered areas will be available from the U.S. Government Printing Office.

The following paragraphs present a brief description of each type of map. The inclusion of the maps with various 1980 census products reflect the Bureau's plans as of September 1981.

County Maps. County maps are the backbone of the Bureau's map coverage. Theoretically, with a complete set of these maps the overall picture of the census geographic framework for the entire United States and its possessions is shown. Most maps in the county series are at a scale of 1 inch = 1 mile. Most county maps are created

by superimposing boundaries for most areas for which data are tabulated on base maps supplied by State transportation or highway departments. There are approximately 5,500 county map sheets for 1980. The following geographic area boundaries are defined on county maps where appropriate: State, county, minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), places, American Indian reservations, census tracts or block numbering areas (BNA's), and enumeration districts (ED's) or numbered blocks. In addition, the location of Alaska Native villages are indicated. Counties which are totally covered by MMS do not have county maps.

Place Maps. For places not covered on MMS or VMS sheets where most of the development is contained within the corporate limits of a municipality or within the boundaries established for a census designated place (CDP), the Bureau uses place maps. The scale of the place maps varies from place to place. As with the county maps, most are created by superimposing boundaries for most areas for which data are tabulated on base maps supplied by local or State governments. On the county map, shading is added to indicate the area covered by the place map; i.e., the place map is regarded as an inset to the county map. There are about 12,300 place map sheets for 1980. The geographic area boundaries defined on place maps are the same as for county maps.

Place-and-Vicinity Maps. For places not covered on MMS or VMS sheets which have areas of development outside the corporate limits of a municipality or outside the boundaries established for a CDP, the Bureau uses place-and-vicinity maps. Also included in this category are maps of places which have parcels of land that are not part of the city but are completely surrounded by the city and where two or more places appear on the same map sheet. In all other respects, place-and-vicinity maps have the same characteristics as place maps. As with the place maps, all area covered by the place-and-vicinity map is shaded on the county map and the place-and-vicinity map is considered to be an inset to the county map. There are about 3,300 place-and-vicinity map sheets for 1980. The geographic area boundaries defined on place-and-vicinity maps are the same as those specified for county maps.

Metropolitan Map Series/Vicinity Map Series (MMS/VMS). For the Nation's major built-up areas, the Bureau has developed its own maps to provide uniform coverage of the densely settled portions of the counties involved. These maps are referred to as the Metropolitan Map Series (MMS) when the maps cover SMSA counties and as the Vicinity Map Series (VMS) when the maps cover areas which are not in an SMSA. (In a few instances, these map sheets entirely cover a county, in which case no separate county map exists.) The predominant scale for the MMS and VMS is 1 inch = 1,600 feet. In selected areas with very dense development, some sheets are at 1 inch = 800 feet; conversely, some sparsely settled areas are mapped at 1 inch = 3,200 feet. The MMS and VMS are considered to be insets to the county maps. The areas covered by MMS and VMS are shaded on county maps. There are about 10,400 MMS and VMS sheets for 1980. The geographic area boundaries defined on the MMS are the same as those specified for county maps, but also include urbanized areas.

In addition to the four types of maps described above, there are a number of "outline" maps (maps that do not show any data, only the areas to which data can be related) that are prepared and published as part of the various report series. As was the case with the maps previously described, the maps included in the printed reports share common characteristics. Both metric and mile scales are shown. Map scale and content are similar to 1970 except where noted below; however, presentation has been improved to make the maps more readable and consistent from series to series.

The State SCSA/SMSA Map Series shows county names and boundaries, names and locations of all places with a population of 25,000 or more or designated as the central city of an SMSA, and names and boundaries of standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's) and standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) in the State. For 1980, the name of the capital of the State is underlined. These maps appear in PC80-1-A, B, C, D; HC80-1-A, B; and HC80-2.

Map sets will be printed for all block-numbered areas, grouped by SMSA and the nonSMSA remainder of each State.

In addition to printed copies of the county, place, place-and-vicinity, and Metropolitan Map Series/Vicinity Map Series (MMS/VMS) sheets having block-numbered areas, there will be an index map depicting the extent of the block-numbered area for the SMSA and State. The SMSA Index to Block-Numbered Areas Maps will show the extent of the SMSA; county, MCD/CCD, and place names and boundaries; and the extent of block-numbered area within the SMSA shown by means of shading. The State Index to Block-Numbered Areas Maps were prepared by superimposing the extent of all block-numbered areas in the State over the county subdivision map. This index map will also show the boundaries of the SMSA(s) in the State so that the reader can determine whether the data for any block-numbered area in the State are available with the SMSA tabulations or the remainder-of-State tabulations.

The County Subdivision Map Series consists of at least one map page for each State showing the names and boundaries for the State, each component county, the minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), and all places, both incorporated and census designated. For most States, the scale of the maps requires that they be presented in sections. These maps appear in PC80-1-A. For 1980, the boundaries (not just the locations) of places with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants are shown for the first time. In addition, the name(s) of adjoining State(s) are shown along with a mark to indicate where the State boundaries intersect. These maps are based on the State base maps of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) National Mapping Program. Single-sheet versions of the county subdivision map series are published at the USGS scale of 1:500,000 (1 inch equals about 8 miles) for all States except Alaska and the outlying areas, and may be fitted together to form multi-State maps. For those States in which American Indian reservations or Alaska Native villages are located, a special version of the county subdivision map showing these entities appears in PC80-1-B and HC80-1-A.

The Urbanized Area Outline Map Series consists of one or more map sheets for each urbanized area (UA) defined on the basis of the 1980 census results. The names and boundaries of all States, counties, MCD/CCD's, and places on the map are shown, plus the extent of territory defined as "urbanized." These maps appear in PC80-1-A. In 1980, the report for each State containing part of a multi-State UA will include the map for the entire UA.

The Census Tract Outline Map Series covers each of the areas for which tracts have been defined in 1980. These maps show the boundaries and code identification numbers for each tract; the names of streets or other features used as census tract boundaries; and the names and boundaries for counties, MCD/CCD's, and all places (not just those over 25,000 as in 1970). Street detail within the tracts is not shown. Separate insets of larger scale than the base maps are included for densely developed areas; however, fewer insets are used than in 1970. Scale varies from map to map. For 1980, tract outline maps will be prepared for tracted counties outside SMSA's.

School District Maps. School district maps show school district names, codes, and boundaries as supplied by the Department of Education. The maps are based on MMS/VMS maps where applicable; in other cases, county, place, and place-and-vicinity maps are used. In those areas where school district boundaries are coterminous with census recognized political entities at the place or higher level, state/county subdivision maps may be used as either alternative or supplemental maps. School district maps are available through the State Data Centers (see Appendix B for further information).

Relevant Articles and Publications

The following is a list of reference materials available presently or expected to be available shortly which will provide additional information concerning the 1980 census.

PHC80-R1. Part A, Text. Users' Guide. This publication is a comprehensive guide to 1980 census data. It covers 1980 census subject content, procedures, geography, statistical products, limitations of the data, sources of user assistance, notes on data use, a glossary of terms, and guides for locating data in reports and tape files. The guide is issued in loose-leaf form and sold in parts (R1-A, -B, etc.) as they are prepared. Part A, Text is currently available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. S/N 003-024-03625-8. Price is $5.50.

Data User News. This monthly newsletter provides continuous reporting on Census Bureau programs and products. A subscription is available from the Government Printing Office for $20 a year.

Monthly Product Announcement. This free announcement lists new products released each month from the Census Bureau. These products include publications, technical documentation, data files, published maps, and microfiche. To be added to the mailing list, contact Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Nonsampling Errors

Since 1980 population counts shown in this file were tabulated from the entries for persons on all questionnaires, these counts are not subject to sampling error. In any large-scale statistical operation such as a decennial census, human and mechanical errors do occur. These errors are commonly referred to as nonsampling errors. Such errors include failure to include every household or person in the frame, not obtaining all required information from respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information incorrectly. Errors can also occur during the field review of the enumerators' work, the clerical handling of the census questionnaires, or the electronic processing of the questionnaires.

In an attempt to reduce various types of nonsampling errors in the 1980 census, a number of techniques were introduced on the basis of experience in previous censuses and in tests conducted prior to the census. These quality control and review measures were utilized throughout the data collection and processing phases of the census to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units and to keep the errors at a minimum. As was done after the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, there were programs at the conclusion of the 1980 census to measure various aspects of the quality achieved in the census. Reports on many aspects of the 1980 census evaluation program will be published as soon as the appropriate data are accumulated and analyzed.

A major component of the evaluation work is to ascertain, insofar as possible, the degree of completeness of the count of persons and housing units. The Census Bureau has estimates that the 1970 census did not count 2.5 percent of the population. For 1980, the Census Bureau's extensive evaluation program will encompass a number of different approaches to the task of estimating the coverage of the census. Although these studies have not been completed at the time of this file's release, preliminary estimates indicate that the rate of undercoverage in the 1980 census was reduced from 1970 census levels.

Editing and Allocation of Data Items

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries and blank items were edited.

Editing. In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made for missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in computerized editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as a criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning was unable to distinguish an entry in the name space.

Allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for the person or housing unit. The usefulness of the data is considered to be enhanced through the assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries.

For housing data, the assignment is based on related information reported for the housing unit or on information reported for a similar unit in the immediate neighborhood. For example, if tenure for an occupied unit is omitted but a rental amount is reported for that unit, the computer edits tenure to "rented for cash rent." On the other hand, if the unit is reported as rented but the amount of rent is missing, the computer assigns the rent from the preceding renter-occupied unit that had a rental amount reported.

The general procedure for changing unacceptable population entries is to assign an entry for a person that is consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who is reported as a 20-year old son of the householder but for whom marital status is not reported, is assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The allocation technique may be illustrated by the procedure used in the assignment for unknown age. The process is carried out in the following steps:

1. The computer stores reported ages of persons by selected characteristics, including sex, relationship, marital status, and characteristics of other household members.

2. Each stored age is retained in the computer only until a person having the same set of characteristics and with age reported is processed through the computer in the edit operation. Then the age of this succeeding person is substituted for the age previously stored.

3. When a person processed has no report of age, or the entry is unacceptable, the age assigned to him or her is that which was stored for the last person who otherwise has the same set of characteristics.

Substitution. The editing process also includes another type of correction, namely the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or a housing unit. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurs when there is no housing information available. If the housing unit is determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics are assigned from the previously processed occupied units. If the housing unit is vacant, the housing characteristics are assigned from the previously processed vacant unit.

The assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person in a household containing no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, is done in the following manner. A previously processed household is selected as a substitute and the full set of population characteristcs for each substituted person is duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted due to noninterview," e.g., a housing unit indicated as occupied but the occupants are not listed on the questionnaire, and (2) "persons substituted due to mechanical failure," e.g., where the questionnaire page on which persons are listed was not properly microfilmed.

The editing process ensures that the distribution of characteristics for persons and housing units assigned by the computer corresponds closely to the distribution of characteristics for persons and housing units actually reported in the census. Before the advent of the computer, this type of process was not feasible and the distribution of characteristics to be used for assignment purposes was drawn from the preceding census or another source.

Specific tolerances are established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that are permitted. If the number of corrections is beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred are clerically reviewed. If it is found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC 1/ of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires are reprocessed.

1/ Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers.

GLOSSARY

Complete Count Concept Definitions

The following definitions were taken from the 1980 Census Users' Guide. Since the items described here are only those which appear in MARF, there may be references to other terms which are not defined in this glossary. A complete glossary will be available in the Users' Guide, scheduled to be published in late 1981.

ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES. Alaska Native villages constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska which were listed in sections 11 and 16 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Public Law 92-203, or which met the requirements of the Act and which the Secretary of Interior determined were, on the 1970 census enumeration date (April 1), composed of 25 or more Alaska Natives. This list was reviewed and updated for the Census Bureau by the State of Alaska prior to the 1980 census, to specifically identify only those entities that were legally recognized as Alaska Native villages.

Data summaries for Alaska Native villages are included in STF's 2B, 2C, 4B, and 4C, and reports PC80-1-B and -C and HC80-1-A and -B. Population and housing counts for Alaska Native villages are scheduled to be included in a supplementary report (PC80-S1 series). In addition, a population subject report (PC80-2 series), featuring additional data on Alaska Native villages is also planned. Data for each Alaska Native village can be derived from MARF, STF 1A, and STF 3A by identifying the component ED(s), and summarizing the data should multiple ED's be involved. (NOTE: Eklutna Native Village is in a blocked area; therefore, data can be derived from block group (BG) summaries for the village.) Each Alaska Native village has been assigned a unique 3-digit code by the Bureau which appears in the reservation code field; the code appears in these files.

Alaska Native villages will be identified on the Alaska subdivision maps in the PC80-1-B and HC80-1-A reports. Alaska Native villages are also shown on Metropolitan Map Series, place, and county maps. It should be noted that Alaska Native villages do not have boundaries that are defined by legal descriptions, and therefore the boundaries shown on the census maps are only indicative of the approximate extent of a village; for those that correspond to a city or census designated place, the limits of such places are construed to coincide with the extent of the Alaska Native village.

Historical comparability: Data are not available from previous censuses for Alaska Native villages. Some cities and "unincorporated places" (referred to as "census designated places" in 1980) which were identified in the 1970 census may correspond to 1980 Alaska Native villages.

ALEUT POPULATION. See RACE

AMERICAN INDIAN POPULATION. See RACE

AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATIONS. American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1980 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and State governments. Federal and State reservations are located in 33 States and may cross State, county, minor civil division/census county division, and place boundaries. In tabulations for reservations, tribal trust lands outside the boundaries of reservations (off-reservation) are not included as part of the reservations (see below).

Each American Indian reservation was assigned a unique 3-digit code by the Bureau. Enumeration districts (ED's) and block groups (BG's) and/or portions of BG's which are inside boundaries of reservations are designated with an "N" in the ED prefix field in tape files.

Data summaries for American Indian reservations are included in STF's 2B, 2C, 4B, and 4C, and reports PC80-1-B and -C, and HC80-1-A and -B. Summaries on tape and in PC80-1-B and HC80-1-A show data not only for the reservation totals, but also for parts of reservations that cross State or county boundaries. Reservation data can also be derived from MARF, STF 1A, and STF 3A by the addition of component ED or BG summaries. Maps outlining reservation boundaries will be included in the PC80-1-B and HC80-1-A reports. Reservation boundaries are also shown on Metropolitan Map Series, place, and county maps.

Historical comparability: Data on 115 American Indian reservations were published in the 1970 census subject report, American Indians, PC(2)-1F. However, 1980 data may not be comparable to 1970 information because of boundary changes, improvements in geographic identification, new enumeration techniques, and other procedural changes made for the 1980 census.

AMERICAN INDIAN SUBRESERVATION AREAS. Areas known as "districts," "agencies," "segments," "areas," or "communities" are associated with some American Indian reservations and were identified for the 1980 census by tribal governments or the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In a few cases, such subreservation areas extend beyond reservation boundaries or are located entirely outside the reservation (off-reservation). American Indian subreservations recognized for the 1980 census are identified by a unique 3-digit code.

Data for subreservations are not summarized in regular census tabulations; however, subreservation data can be obtained from the Census Bureau on a cost-reimbursable basis from a special tabulation.

Historical comparability: American Indian subreservation areas were not identified separately in previous censuses.

AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBAL TRUST LANDS. Some American Indian reservations have tribal trust lands in the vicinity of the reservation. These were identified for the 1980 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Tribal trust lands are located outside the reservation boundary (off-reservation) and are associated with a specific reservation.

Population and housing counts for tribal trust lands are scheduled to be included in a supplementary report (PC80-S1 series). Additional information for these areas may be included in special reports or unpublished tabulations. Also, such data can be obtained from the Census Bureau on a cost-reimbursable basis from a special tabulation.

Historical comparability: Tribal trust lands were not identified in previous censuses.

ASIAN POPULATION. See RACE

BARRIO. See PUERTO RICO

BLACK POPULATION. See RACE

BLOCK. Normally a rectangular piece of land, bounded by four streets. However, a block may also be irregular in shape or bounded by railroad tracks, streams, or other features. Blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, census tracts, or block numbering areas (BNA's). They may cross place boundaries and the boundaries of minor civil divisions (MCD's). When blocks cross place boundaries and, in 20 States (see figure 4, column 3), when they cross MCD boundaries, separate statistical summaries are presented for each part of the block.

Census blocks are normally compact units, but there are important exceptions. For example, in some suburbs, houses cluster around cul-de-sacs. In these areas a census block may be fairly large since only those features that serve as the perimeter of an enclosed area are treated as block boundaries. Also, in those rural areas where they are numbered, blocks may include many square miles, depending on the frequency of intersections of roads, rivers, mountain ridges, or other physical features.

Census data are tabulated by block in all urbanized areas (UA's) and generally for some territory extending beyond the UA boundaries. Data will also be tabulated by block in incorporated places with 10,000 or more inhabitants outside UA's, and in other areas which contracted with the Census Bureau for the collection of block statistics. Places outside of UA's are included in the block statistics program if they met the 10,000 population criterion in the 1970 census, in official Bureau estimates through 1976, or in a special census taken on or before December 31, 1977. Block coverage for qualifying places is within boundaries as of January 1, 1980. Five States contracted for the preparation of block statistics for all of their territory, both urban and rural, not already in the

FIGURE 4

UNITED STATES	(1) CCD STATE	(2) PRINCIPAL TYPE OF MCD	(3) MCD'S PAY SPLIT BLOCKS 1/	(4) DATA PUBLISHED FOR MCD'S, AS FOR PLACES 2/	(5) URBAN STATISTICS	CENSUS TRACTS OUTLINED
ALABAMA	X					
ALASKA 3/		Census subarea				
ARIZONA	X					
ARKANSAS		Township				
CALIFORNIA	X					
COLORADO	X					
CONNECTICUT		Town	X	X		X
DELAWARE	X					X
DIST. OF COLUMBIA		Quadrant			X	X
FLORIDA	X					
GEORGIA	X				X	
HAWAII	X					X
IDAHO	X					
ILLINOIS		Township	X			
INDIANA		Township	X			
IOWA		Township				
KANSAS		Township	X			
KENTUCKY	X					
LOUISIANA		Police jury ward				
MAINE		Town	X	X		
MARYLAND		Election district				
MASSACHUSETTS		Town	X	X		
MICHIGAN		Township	X	X		
MINNESOTA		Township	X			
MISSISSIPPI		Supervisor district			X	
MISSOURI		Township	X			
MONTANA	X					
NEBRASKA		Township	X			
NEVADA		Township				
NEW HAMPSHIRE		Town	X	X		
NEW JERSEY		Township	X	X		X
NEW MEXICO	X					
NEW YORK		Town	X	X	X	
NORTH CAROLINA		Township				
NORTH DAKOTA		Township	X			
OHIO		Township	X			
OKLAHOMA	X					
OREGON	X					
PENNSYLVANIA		Township	X	X		
RHODE ISLAND		Town	X	X	X	X
SOUTH CAROLINA	X					
SOUTH DAKOTA		Township	X			
TENNESSEE	X					
TEXAS	X					
UTAH	X					
VERMONT		Town	X	X		
VIRGINIA		Magisterial dist.			X	
WASHINGTON	X					
WEST VIRGINIA		Magisterial dist.				
WISCONSIN		Town	X	X		
WYOMING	X					

1/See definitions for MCD's and blocks.
2/The amount of data for MCD's and places is the same, for the States noted, in these reports: PC(1)-B and -C and HC(1)-A and -B.
3/Subdivisions of Alaska's "census areas" or boroughs (county equivalents) are called "census subareas." They take the place of MCD's or CCD's.

block statistics program. These States are Georgia, Mississippi, New York, Rhode Island, and Virginia.

A block is identified by a 3-digit code which is unique within census tract or, where tracts do not exist, BNA. Since separate summaries are provided for the parts of a block split by a place boundary or, in 20 States, an MCD boundary, tape users often will need to specify the place or MCD code, along with other codes, to retrieve data for a block. Blocks are defined on detailed census maps: Metropolitan Map Series (MMS), Vicinity Map Series (VMS), place maps, and county maps. The extent of block statistics coverage is reflected on maps by the presence of the 3-digit block number and the absence of ED boundaries and numbers.

On census maps, when a block boundary ignores a minor physical feature, such as a railroad track, a "fishhook" (⟷) across the feature indicates that the block includes area on both sides of the feature. Alternatively, the separate parts of such a block may have identical block numbers, each followed by an asterisk.

The maps used for enumeration activities were, of necessity, obtained several years prior to the census and therefore do not reflect recently constructed streets. Only those features shown on the maps can serve as block boundaries.

Statistics were collected for approximately 2.6 million blocks in the 1980 census. Block statistics are included in PHC80-1 Block Statistics microfiche series and in file B of Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1B).

Historical comparability: In 1970 block statistics were prepared for UA's (and some territory beyond) located in SMSA's existing at the time of the census, as well for contract areas. Unlike 1980, they were not prepared for places of 10,000 population or more outside UA's unless done under contract, nor for UA's in not-yet-defined SMSA's.

Some blocks defined for 1970 will have new boundaries in 1980, primarily those on the edges of UA's and other areas of new development where the street patterns have changed. To help the user notice a change wherever a block has been redefined by splitting or other adjustment, the 1970 block number will generally not be reused. In many areas, however, many block boundaries and numbers will be the same in 1980 as in 1970, except for a few areas where blocks were renumbered by local GBF/DIME-File coordinating agencies in order to define more desirable block groups.

BLOCK GROUP (BG). A combination of numbered blocks that is a subdivision of a census tract or BNA and is defined in all areas for which block statistics are prepared. (In areas where blocks are not numbered, ED's are used instead of BG's.)

BG's are not outlined on census maps, but are defined as that set of blocks sharing the same first digit within a census tract or BNA. For example, Block Group "3" within a particular census tract would include any blocks numbered between 301 and 399. In most cases, the numbering would generally involve substantially fewer than 50 blocks, since gaps are occasionally left in the numbering; e.g., block 312 might be followed by block 316.

BG's are defined within census tract or BNA. They may cross, and be split by, the boundaries of minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), places, congressional districts, urbanized areas, and Indian reservations. When this occurs, statistical summaries (data records) are provided for each component or part. To avoid mistaking a component summary for a complete BG summary, users should carefully study census maps to note any BG's split by place, MCD or CCD, urbanized area, and Indian reservation boundaries. Congressional district (CD) boundaries are not shown on census maps, so the maps will not be of use in detecting BG's split by CD boundaries.

BG summaries observe boundaries of some areas (specifically, CCD's and, in 10 States, MCD's) which are ignored in summarizing data for the block statistics presentations in reports and on tape. As a result, it will occasionally be necessary to add BG components together to match the sum of blocks in the same hundreds series.

Statistics will be prepared for almost 200,000 BG's. BG data, together with data for ED's, appear on STF's 1A and 3A, and in any corresponding microfiche. There are no published data for BG's.

Historical comparability: In areas where BG's were tabulated in 1970, many 1980 BG's will be the same as their 1970 counterparts, with exceptions occurring primarily in areas where tract boundaries have changed or where substantial development has taken place. Also, BG parts, created when BG's are split by the boundaries of higher level areas, will change if such boundaries have changed.

Many areas with BG's in 1980 had ED's in 1970, a change occasioned in part by the expansion of the block statistics program, and in part because ED's were used for tabulation purposes in 1970 instead of BG's in some block numbered areas. Where BG's have replaced ED's, there will be little comparability between 1970 ED's and 1980 BG's.

BLOCK NUMBERING AREA (BNA). An area defined for the purpose of grouping and numbering blocks in block numbered areas where census tracts have not been defined--typically, in non-SMSA places of 10,000 or more population and in contract block areas. BNA's do not cross county boundaries. They are identified by census tract-type numbers ranging from 9901.00 to 9989.99 which are unique within a county. While BNA numbers are similar to census tract numbers, BNA's are not census tracts and are not included in STF's 2 or 4.

BNA's may be split by the boundaries of places, MCD's, and CCD's. Statistical summaries appear in STF 1B and PHC80-1 Block Statistics

microfiche series for the component parts of BNA's created when BNA's are split by the boundaries of places and, in 20 States, MCD's. (See figure 4, column 3.) Such component summaries appear in STF 1A and 3A when BNA's are split by the boundaries of MCD's in 10 other States and CCD's in the remaining 20 States.

Historical comparability: While BNA's were also used in previous censuses, any historical comparability is generally coincidental.

BOROUGH (IN ALASKA). See COUNTY

CENSUS AREA (IN ALASKA). See COUNTY

CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION (CCD). A statistical subdivision of a county, roughly comparable to a minor civil division (MCD). CCD's are defined in 20 States (see figure 4, column 1) which do not have MCD's suitable for reporting census statistics (i.e., the MCD's have either lost their original significance, are very small in population, have frequent boundary changes, and/or have indefinite boundaries). CCD's are established cooperatively by the Census Bureau and both State and local government authorities. They are generally defined by boundary features that seldom change and can be easily located, such as roads, rivers, and powerlines.

CCD boundaries are represented on detailed census maps, such as place maps and county maps. In addition, CCD outlines appear at a small scale on maps published in several 1980 reports. CCD's, in alphabetic sequence, are assigned unique, incremental 3-digit numeric codes within counties.

Statistics for all CCD's appear in STF's 1A, 2B, 3A, and (under tentative plans) 4B, and in PC80-1-A and -B and HC80-1-A reports.

Historical comparability: In 1980, CCD's are defined in one fewer State than in 1970--North Dakota returned to the use of its MCD's (townships). In the past, cities with 10,000 or more inhabitants generally were defined as separate CCD's. When these cities annexed territory, CCD boundaries also had to be adjusted. For 1980, many of these CCD boundaries were revised to conform with census tract boundaries where tracts exist, and permanent physical features elsewhere, in an attempt to minimize future CCD boundary adjustments. Many CCD's which changed boundaries between 1970 and 1980 are noted in footnotes to table 4 of the PC80-1-A reports for States with CCD's.

CENSUS SUBAREA. A statistical subdivision of a "census area" or borough (county equivalent) in Alaska. Census subareas take the place of minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's).

Historical comparability: In 1970, Alaska county equivalents were called "divisions," and some were subdivided further. Some of the census subareas used in the 1980 census approximate the 1970 divisions or their subdivisions.

CENSUS TRACT. A small statistical subdivision of a county. Tracts generally have stable boundaries. When tracts are established, they are designed to be relatively homogeneous areas with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Tracts generally have between 2,500 and 8,000 residents. All standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) recognized before the 1980 census are completely tracted. In addition, an estimated 3,000 census tracts have been established in 220 counties outside SMSA's. Five States are entirely tracted: Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island. In all, there are over 43,300 census tracts for the 1980 census (including 465 in Puerto Rico).

Census tract boundaries are established cooperatively by local Census Statistical Areas Committees and the Census Bureau in accordance with guidelines that impose limitations on population size and specify the need for visible boundaries. Geographic shape and areal size of tracts are of relatively minor importance. Tract boundaries are established with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. Census tracts observe county lines and are defined so as to cover all of the territory within each tracted county. Within a county, tract boundaries may be split by other geographic boundaries.

Census tracts are identified by a 4-digit basic code and may have a 2-digit suffix (e.g., 6059.02). On tape, the decimal is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix. In such cases, tapes give the 4-digit code followed by two blanks. Leading zeros in a tract number (e.g., 0025.02) do not appear on the maps (e.g., 25.02).

Tract numbers are always unique within a county, and, except for the New York SMSA, are also unique within an SMSA. All valid census tract numbers are in the range 0001 to 9899.99; a number between 9901 and 9989.99 denotes a block numbering area (BNA).

Census tract boundaries are shown on all detailed census maps, such as place maps and county maps. In addition, census tract outline maps are being created for each SMSA and each tracted county outside SMSA's. Tract outline maps show only those streets and physical features which serve as census tract boundaries. In addition, the boundaries of places, MCD's, CCD's, counties, and States appear on tract outline maps.

Census tract data are presented in STF's 1A, 1B, 2A, 3A, and 4A, and in PHC80-2 Census Tracts series. In STF 1A and 3A, tract data are presented in hierarchical sequence within place within MCD or CCD. In a case where a tract is split by place, MCD, or CCD boundaries, the tape files will have summaries for each of its parts. To get data for the whole tract, it will be necessary to add up the components. In STF 1B the situation is similar except that MCD boundaries are observed in only 20 States. (See figure 4, column 3.) MCD boundaries in the other 10 States with MCD's and CCD boundaries in the remaining 20 States are ignored. In the major summaries for census tracts--those in STF 2A and 4A and in PHC80-2 Census Tracts

series--tract summaries observe the boundaries of places of 10,000 or more population. Separate summaries provide totals for split tracts.

Historical comparability: Census tracts are defined with an overall goal of census-to-census comparability. Some 1970 tracts have been subdivided due to increased population, but the new tracts can be recombined by the user for comparison with 1970 tracts. This affects about 8 percent of all 1970 tracts. Other changes have included combinations of two or more small 1970 tracts (less than 1 percent of all 1970 tracts) and adjustments to tract boundaries where old boundary features have disappeared or better boundaries (e.g., freeways) have come into being. In a few areas, local Census Statistical Areas Committees undertook extensive redefinition of census tracts.

Both the number of tracted counties and the number of census tracts increased by over 20 percent between 1970 and 1980. The reporting of data for split tracts has also increased. Whereas 1970 Census Tracts reports gave data for tract parts created when tracts were split by the boundaries of only those places with 25,000 or more population, 1980 PHC80-2 series observe boundaries of places as small as 10,000. 1980 STF's 2 and 4 present data for the components of split tracts, as well as for whole tracts, whereas their 1970 counterparts did not provide separate summaries for the components of split tracts.

CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT (CBD). An area of very high land valuation characterized by a high concentration of retail businesses, service businesses, offices, theaters, and hotels, and by a high traffic flow. A CBD follows census tract boundaries, i.e., it consists of one or more whole census tracts. CBD's are identified only in central cities of SMSA's and other cities with a population of 50,000 or more, and are designated by local Census Statistical Areas Committees in consultation with the Census Bureau. However, some eligible cities have chosen not to participate in the CBD delineation program. CBD's do not extend beyond the boundaries of the city.

The CBD's now recognized were delineated for the 1977 Economic Censuses. The Bureau does not plan to prepare 1980 statistics for CBD's, but users may derive data by aggregating data for component census tracts or smaller areas. Records for such areas in the Geographic Identification Code Scheme report and on machine-readable 1980 files include a CBD code when the area is in a CBD.

Historical comparability: At the time of the 1970 census, CBD's were defined only in cites of 100,000 or more persons.

CENTRAL CITY. See STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA; URBANIZED AREA

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. One of 435 State or sub-State areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. Congressional districts observed for the 1980 census are those as designated for the 96th Congress; this designation has been in effect since the 94th Congress (1975-1976), with one boundary change in

Tennessee which took effect with the 95th Congress and reflects the 97th Congress as well. Congress districts for the 98th Congress (1983-1984) were defined by the States after the 1980 population counts became available. 1980 census data are available in STF 1D and STF 3D.

Small-scale maps of congressional districts appear in the Congressional District Data Book and the Congressional District Atlas. Congressional district boundaries are not shown on 1980 census map series.

Historical comparability: 1970 census data are available for congressional districts as defined for the 94th - 97th Congresses in the Congressional District Data Book, except for the Tennessee change noted above.

COUNTY. The primary political and administrative subdivision of a State. In Louisiana, such divisions are called parishes. In Alaska 23 boroughs and "census areas" are treated as county equivalents for census purposes. Several cities (Baltimore, Maryland; St. Louis, Missouri; Carson City, Nevada; and 41 Virginia cities) are independent of any county organization, and thereby constitute primary divisions of their States and are treated the same as counties in census tabulations.

County boundaries are shown on most census maps. A 3-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) county code identifies each county uniquely within State. Counties are numbered in alphabetic sequence, with independent cities numbered separately at the end of the list.

There are 3,137 counties and county equivalents recognized for the 1980 census. Tabulations for all counties appear in STF's 1 through 4, and in PC80-1-A, -B, and -C; HC80-1-A and -B; and PHC80-3 reports. Tabulations for large counties (population size cutoff to be determined) appear in STF 5.

Historical comparability: A number of changes have occurred to county boundaries since 1970. A new set of county equivalents (boroughs and census areas) has been defined for Alaska, and in some cases these county equivalents differ considerably from the census divisions recognized for 1970. In addition, there are minor changes in counties for South Dakota and Hawaii. In Virginia, county boundaries have changed as a result of the creation of new independent cities or annexations by independent cities. Most other changes represent minor adjustments of the boundaries between counties. Those counties which changed boundaries between 1970 and 1980 are noted in footnotes at the end of table 4 of the PC80-1-A report for each State.

COUNTY EQUIVALENT. See COUNTY

DIVISION (CENSUS GEOGRAPHIC). A census geographic division is one of the nine groups of States which are subdivisions of the four census geographic regions of the United States. (See figure 5.) Census geographic divisions are identified by a 1-digit code which is also

Figure 5. Geographic regions of the United States

the first digit of the 2-digit census geographic code for each State in the division.

Historical comparability: Census divisions have remained unchanged since the 1910 census, except for the expansion of the Pacific Division to include Alaska and Hawaii.

ECONOMIC SUBREGION (ESR). A grouping of State Economic Areas (SEA's) which brings together those SEA's which are most closely related in terms of their economic and social characteristics. The areas were first defined following the 1950 census and updated after the 1960 census. In order to achieve such homogeneity, State boundaries are frequently crossed. The 510 SEA's are grouped into 121 ESR's. A 3-digit numeric code is assigned to each ESR. No data summaries will be prepared for ESR's, although the ESR code appears on the geographic records of the summary tape files.

Historical comparability: ESR boundaries have remained the same since 1960.

ENUMERATION DISTRICT (ED). An area used in the 1980 census for data collection activities and as a tabulation area where blocks are not present. ED's do not cross the boundaries of legal or statistical areas; for example, census tracts, MCD's/CCD's, places, counties, congressional districts, and States. Because of these constraints, they vary widely in population size, although they do not generally exceed a population of 1,600 in areas where the census was taken by mail, or a population of 1,000 in areas where the census was taken by conventional enumerator canvassing. The population limits are designed so that an ED generally represents a reasonable workload for one enumerator. About 1,000 jurisdictions in 47 States participated in a program for local definition of ED's. In areas without blocks, ED's are the smallest unit of census geography for which statistics are prepared.

ED boundaries are shown on MMS/VMS, place, and county maps in areas where there are no block numbers. ED's are identified by a 4-digit number (except that leading zeros, when they occur in ED numbers, do not appear on the maps). An ED number may be followed by a one-letter alphabetic suffix. The suffix is used to identify subdivisions of ED's made during data collection and processing activities where the original ED proved to be too populous for an efficient work unit, or to accommodate a revision to a place or other boundary made after January 1, 1978 in mailout/mailback areas or January 1, 1979 in conventional census areas. An ED number may also have a one-letter prefix indicating that the ED is of a special type (e.g., an American Indian reservation), but the prefix is not necessary for unique identification of the ED. ED numbers do not repeat within a county. Any ED may be uniquely identified by accompanying its ED code with the 2-digit State code and 3-digit county code.

Statistics will be prepared for about 100,000 ED's. ED data, together with data for BG's, appear on STF's 1A and 3A and STF 1A

microfiche. In addition, ED data appear on STF 1B to complement the summaries for blocks. There are no published data for ED's.

Historical comparability: Many areas which were covered by ED's in 1970 are summarized in terms of blocks and BG's for 1980. In some cases it may be possible to add up blocks to approximate the 1970 ED's, based on detailed comparison of 1980 and 1970 maps.

In areas covered by ED's for 1980, enumeration considerations dictated ED size and design, and historical comparability does not normally enter into consideration.

ESKIMO POPULATION. See RACE

FAMILY. Two or more persons, including the householder, who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption and who live together as one household; all such persons are considered as members of one family. (Persons not in families and not inmates of institutions are classified as unrelated individuals.) Families are defined using responses to the complete-count household relationship question.

If the son/daughter of the person or couple who maintains the household and the son's or daughter's spouse and/or children are members of the household, they are treated as part of the householder's family. A roomer/boarder and his/her spouse who are not related to the person or persons who maintain the household, or a resident employee and his/her spouse living in, are not counted as a family, but as individuals unrelated to the householder. Thus, a household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations.

A person maintaining a household alone, or with unrelated persons only, is regarded as a household but not as a family. Thus, some households do not contain a family.

(In certain Census Bureau surveys before 1980, families as defined here are referred to as "primary families." The term "secondary family" refers to a resident family unrelated to the householder, such as a roomer and his/her spouse. Tabulations of families from such surveys include secondary families.)

Historical comparability: The 1970 definition for family was similar to that used in 1980. In 1960, secondary families were separately identified.

GROUP QUARTERS, PERSONS IN. Persons in living arrangements, such as nursing homes or rooming houses, which are not households. Group quarters status was determined on a complete-count basis.

Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized.

Inmate of institution. A person under care or custody at the time of enumeration. Inmates are persons in such facilities as homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or

mentally handicapped; persons in hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic diseases; persons in homes for unmarried mothers or in nursing (convalescent and rest) homes for the aged and dependent; persons in orphanages; and persons in correctional institutions. These persons are enumerated as residents of an institution--regardless of their length of stay in the particular place. Some tabulations include data by major types of institutions (home for the aged, mental hospital, correctional institution, and other institutions).

Other persons in group quarters. A person living in noninstitutional group quarters. Noninstitutional group quarters have nine or more persons unrelated to the person in column 1 of the questionnaire, or ten or more unrelated persons, and include such living quarters as rooming and boarding houses, communes, workers' dormitories, and convents or monasteries.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters, regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in short-term medical, maternity and surgical wards of hospitals who have no usual home elsewhere; live-in staff members of institutions and other group quarters, provided that their living arrangements do not meet the housing unit definition; and persons staying in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Historical comparability: In 1970, the "other person in group quarters" was defined as a person in noninstitutional quarters with five or more persons unrelated to the head (rather than nine or more unrelated to the householder in 1980) or six or more unrelated persons altogether (as compared to ten or more in 1980).

See also: HOUSEHOLD, PERSONS IN

HISTORIC AREAS OF OKLAHOMA (EXCLUDING URBANIZED AREAS). The historic areas of Oklahoma consist of the former reservations which had legally established boundaries during the period 1900-1907. These reservations were dissolved during the two- to three-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The former reservation boundaries are used for planning purposes by tribes and the Federal government. In the census, the entire area encompassing the former reservations was identified (excluding parts in urbanized areas 1/); individual former reservations were not identified separately.

1/The parts inside urbanized areas were approximated in preparation for the 1980 census.

The historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were assigned a unique 3-digit code by the Bureau which appears in the reservation code field. Enumeration districts (ED's), block groups (BG's), and/or portions of BG's, which comprise the historic areas (excluding urbanized areas) are designated with an "A" in the ED prefix field in tape files. The boundaries for the "A" ED's were drawn to follow visible features which approximate the Oklahoma historic land boundaries.

Data summaries for the historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) can be prepared by the addition of component ED and/or BG summaries from MARF, STF1A, or STF3A. Population and housing counts for the historic areas (excluding urbanized areas) are scheduled to be included in a supplementary report (PC80-S1 series). Also, a population subject report (PC80-2 series) featuring additional data on the historic areas (excluding urbanized areas) is planned.

Historical comparability: Historic areas of Oklahoma were not identified in previous censuses.

HOUSEHOLD, PERSONS IN. The number of persons living in the housing unit. All occupants are counted--not just those related to the householder, but also any lodgers, roomers, boarders, partners, wards, foster children, and resident employees who share the living quarters.

Figures for "persons in households" match those for "persons in units" in tabulations based on complete-count data. In sample tabulations, they may differ because of the weighting process. The phrase "persons in household" is used for population tabulations, "persons in unit" for housing items. "One-person households" and "persons living alone" are synonymous.

See also: FAMILY

HOUSING UNIT. A house, apartment, mobile home or trailer, group of rooms, or single room occupied or intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants do not live and eat with any other person in the structure and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants of a housing unit may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the definition for Persons In Group Quarters). For vacant units, enumerators apply the criteria of separateness and direct access wherever possible to the likely use by, intended occupants, or otherwise to the use by previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing inventory, except that recreational vehicles, tents, caves, boats, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied.

Historical comparability: The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in each succeeding census, the 1980 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. In 1970, the definition of a housing unit stipulated that the occupants live and eat separately and have either direct access or complete kitchen facilities. For 1980, direct access is required; the alternative of complete kitchen facilities has been dropped. Excluded in 1970, vacant mobile homes are included in the 1980 housing inventory if intended for occupancy where they stand. Also in 1970, units with six or more unrelated persons living together were classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to ten or more unrelated persons.

See also: GROUP QUARTERS, PERSONS IN; OCCUPANCY STATUS; TENURE

MINOR CIVIL DIVISION (MCD). A primary political and administrative subdivision of a county. MCD's are most frequently known as townships, but in some States they include towns, magisterial districts, and similar areas. A few counties have some territory not organized into MCD's; such "unorganized territory" is treated as one or more MCD's for census purposes.

MCD's are used for census purposes in 29 States (see figure 4, column 2). In 20 of the remaining States, CCD's are used in lieu of MCD's, and in Alaska, census subareas are used. In the District of Columbia, quandrants are used.

The Census Bureau has assigned each MCD, alphabetically sequenced within county, an incremental, unique 3-digit numeric code. In addition, MCD's in 11 States have a 4-digit "MCD sequence number" which allows MCD's to be sorted into alphabetical sequence within a State.

MCD boundaries are represented on all detailed census maps. In addition, MCD outlines appear on small-scale maps published in PC80-1-A, HC80-1-A, and PHC80-2 series. There are more than 26,000 MCD's defined for the 1980 census.

Statistics for all MCD's appear in STF's 1A, 2B, 3A, and (under tentative plans) 4B, and in PC80-1-A and -B, and HC80-1-A reports. In 20 States (specified in column 3 of figure 4), most MCD's serve as functioning general-purpose governments, and these active MCD's are included in PHC80-3 Summary Statistics for Governmental Units. All MCD's in block-numbered areas of these States are included in the PHC80-1 Block Statistics microfiche series and STF 1B. Finally, in 11 States (all 9 States in the Northeast region, plus Michigan and Wisconsin), MCD data are published in a manner parallel to that of places of the same population size in tables of PC80-1-B and -C, and HC80-1-A and -B. (See figure 4, column 4.)

Historical comparability: CCD's were used in North Dakota in 1970, but for 1980 that State returned to the use of its townships. A number of MCD's in other States have changed boundaries. Changes have resulted from municipal annexations, mergers or dissolutions of

MCD's, and other causes. There are seven States where MCD boundaries have changed substantially: Arkansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, Virginia, and West Virginia. MCD's which have changed boundaries during 1970 to 1980 are noted in footnotes to table 4 of PC80-1-A reports for States with MCD's.

MUNICIPIO. See PUERTO RICO

OCCUPANCY STATUS. The classification of all housing units as either occupied or vacant.

Occupied. The classification of a housing unit with a person or persons living in it as a usual residence when enumerated--or only temporarily absent, for example, on vacation. A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. Therefore, counts of households and occupied housing units should match--although complete counts may differ slightly from sample data.

Vacant. The classification of a housing unit with no one living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. If, at the time of enumeration, the unit is temporarily occupied entirely be persons who have a usual residence elsewhere, it is also classified as vacant.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1940.

OTHER RACES. See RACE

OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS. See TENURE

PACIFIC ISLANDER POPULATION. See RACE

PARISH (IN LOUISIANA). See COUNTY

PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD. See HOUSEHOLD, PERSONS IN

PLACE. A concentration of population which may or may not have legally prescribed limits, powers, or functions. Most of the places identified in the 1980 census are incorporated as cities, towns, villages, or boroughs. In addition, census designated places (called "unincorporated places" in earlier censuses) are delineated for 1980 census tabulations. There are about 23,000 places recorded in the 1980 census. Places do not cross State boundaries.

Incorporated place. A political unit incorporated as a city, borough (excluding Alaska and New York), village, or town (excluding the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin). In most States, incorporated places are subdivisions of the MCD or CCD in which they are located; for example, a village located within and legally part of a township. In some States, incorporated places are independent of surrounding townships or towns and therefore are also treated as MCD's. In a few States,

the pattern is mixed. Almost 4,000 incorporated places cross MCD/CCD and/or county boundaries.

There are about 19,000 incorporated places recognized in the 1980 census.

Census designated place (CDP). A densely settled population center without legally defined corporate limits or corporate powers or functions. Each CDP has a definite residential nucleus with a dense, city-type street pattern, and ideally should have an overall population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. In addition, a CDP is a community that can be identified locally by place name. Boundaries of CDP's are drawn by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State and local agencies, to include, insofar as possible, all the closely settled area. In the 1980 census, statistics are tabulated for each CDP with 5,000 inhabitants or more if located in an urbanized area (UA) with a central city of 50,000 or more and for each CDP of 1,000 inhabitants or more if in a UA with no central city of 50,000 or more. Some CDP's--notably in the Northeast--coincide with MCD's. On STF's these are treated as both places and MCD's, but in printed reports they are shown only in MCD tables to avoid duplication. Outside of UA's, statistics are tabulated in 48 States for CDP's of 1,000 or more, in Hawaii for CDP's of 300 or more, and in Alaska for CDP's of 25 or more.

There are almost 4,000 CDP's recognized in the 1980 census.

Incorporated place and CDP boundaries are shown on all detailed census maps. For tracted areas, boundaries of all places are shown on census tract outline maps. County subdivision maps, at still smaller scale, also show boundaries for places.

A 4-digit numeric code is assigned by the Census Bureau to each place in alpnabetic sequence within State. "Place description" codes will also generally accompany place records. These codes indicate whether or not a place is incorporated, as well as represent certain other information about the place.

Data are summarized for all places in STF's 1A and 3A and PC80-1-A reports. For places with 1,000 or more inhabitants, data are summarized in STF 2B, and PC80-1-B and HC80-1-B reports. For places with 2,500 or more, data are summarized in STF 4B, PC80-1-C, and HC80-1-B reports. In PHC80-3 reports, the only data given for places are summaries for incorporated places. In the PHC80-2 Census Tracts series and STF's 2A and 4A, summaries are presented only for places with 10,000 or more inhabitants located in tracted areas. Very detailed data are presented for all places which are central cities of SMSA's in PC80-1-D reports, and places with 50,000 or more inhabitants in HC80-2 reports. STF 5 also provides detailed data for places of 50,000 or more.

The files and reports which sequence geographic units in hierarchical fashion must account for the fact that places may cross the boundaries of counties, MCD's, and CCD's. Such reports and tapes, therefore, provide summaries for the various parts of places created when places are split by the boundaries of higher-level areas recognized in the hierarchy. Specifically, place parts within county and MCD or CCD are presented in STF 1A and 3A, and PC80-1-A. Place parts within county and MCD are presented for 20 specified States in STF 1B and PHC80-1 Block Statistics microfiche series, although the PHC80-1 reports include only places which have data collected for blocks. In the remaining 30 States, STF 1B and PHC80-1 reports subdivide places when split by county boundaries, but do not observe MCD or CCD boundaries.

Historical comparability: Sixty-eight percent of all incorporated places of 2,500 or more made changes in their boundaries between 1970 and January 1, 1980, which is the reference date for boundaries in the 1980 census. In the 1970 census, ED boundaries were drawn so as to allow a user to aggregate 1970 data for each city of 2,000 or more inhabitants according to 1960 boundaries. There will not be a corresponding capability in the 1980 census, because many of the municipalities are now subdivided into block groups and, where enumeration districts are still used, the boundaries were often redrawn in response to local recommendations.

In the 1970 and earlier censuses, CDP's were referred to as "unincorporated places." The name was changed to make it more explicit that such places are defined for census purposes, and to avoid confusion in States where many "unincorporated places" are parts of incorporated towns or townships. Many CDP's have been redefined since 1970. Incorporated places which were newly incorporated or which changed boundaries between 1970 and 1980 are listed in footnotes to table 4 of PC80-1-A.

PUERTO RICO AND OUTLYING AREAS. In addition to the United States, the decennial census covers the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the outlying areas, including American Samoa, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (including the Northern Mariana Islands which were legally part of the Trust Territory in 1980), the Virgin Islands, and certain other small islands over which the United States exercises sovereignty or jurisdiction. Questionnaire design and the questions asked were developed for Puerto Rico and each specified area to accommodate local conditions. In the case of the small islands, enumerations were not conducted; only population counts obtained from U.S. Government records are published.

The geographic subareas for which statistics are reported vary. Some of those noted below are defined in this glossary; others will be defined in 1980 census reports for the areas.

American Samoa: villages, district subdivisions, districts, and islands.

Guam: census designated places and election districts.

Puerto Rico: blocks; ED's and BG's; census tracts and block numbering areas; zonas urbanas and aldeas; subbarrios; barrios, cuidades, and pueblos; municipios; and SMSA's and SCSA's.

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (including the Northern Mariana Islands): census designated places, municipal districts, municipalities and islands, and administrative districts.

Virgin Islands: places, census subdistricts, and islands.

Other islands: no subdivisions.

Data for Puerto Rico and its subdivisons will appear in reports and tapes in generally the same pattern as for States and their subdivisons. Data for outlying areas will appear in 1980 Census of Population, Volume 1, and Census of Housing, Volume 1, reports. Data will be available on computer tape only by special arrangement.

Historical comparability: The Canal Zone was not included in the 1980 census because it was no longer under U.S. jurisdiction.

RACE. All persons were asked to identify themselves according to the following race categories on the 1980 questionnaire: White, Black or Negro, American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, and "other." The "other" category includes Malayan, Polynesian, Thai, and other groups not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire. This item was asked on a complete-count basis.

Counts of the population by race in complete-count tabulations are provisional. Final counts for race will be determined after the sample data have been processed. The sample counts will first appear on tape in STF 3 and in print in Characteristics of the Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC80-1-C reports.

The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-enumeration, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. For persons with parents of different races who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used.

During clerical operations on all questionnaires, write-in responses were reviewed in an attempt to classify entries to existing categories. For instance, if the "other" circle was marked and accompanied by a write-in entry of "Caucasian," the "other" circle was erased and the circle for "White" was filled, (additional examples are noted below.) However, Hispanic write-in categories such as "Mexican" or "Puerto Rican" were not recoded during complete-count

processing, nor were Asian/Pacific Islander entries such as "Cambodian," "Indo-Chinese," or "Polynesian." During the subsequent processing of sample questionnaires, all persons in the "other" category with write-in entries were assigned codes which were recorded on the basic records.

After sample coding, categories such as "Cambodian," "Indo-Chinese," or "Polynesian" are collectively tabulated as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in sample tabulations with detailed race categories and added into the broader "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in other sample tabulations by race. This shifts a significant part of those cases tabulated as "other races" in complete-count data to "Asian and Pacific Islander" in sample data and affects the comparability between complete-count and sample data for these broad groups.

White. Persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specified race categories but wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" race category; in the 1970 census most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black. Persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported entries such as African, Black Puerto Rican, Creole, Jamaican, Nigerian, Trinidadian, or West Indian.

American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut:

American Indian. Persons who indicated their race as "Indian (American)" or who did not indicate a specific race category but reported the name of an Indian tribe.

Eskimo. Persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo."

Aleut. Persons who indicated their race as "Aleut."

Asian and Pacific Islander. In complete-count tabulations, includes all of the groups listed below except "Other Asian and Pacific Islander." In sample tabulations, it includes all of the groups listed below.

Japanese. Persons who indicated their race as Japanese, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but entered a response such as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Chinese. Persons who indicated their race as Chinese, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of

the specific race categories, but reported entries such as Cantonese, Formosan, Taiwanese, or Tibetan.

Filipino. Persons who indicated their race as Filipino, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but entered a response such as Filipino American or Philippine.

Korean. Persons who indicated their race as Korean, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported a response such as Korean American.

Asian Indian. Persons who indicated their race as Asian Indian, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported entries such as Bengali, Bnarati, Dravidian, East Indian, Goanese, Hindu Indic, Kashmiri, or South Asian.

Vietnamese. Persons who indicated their race as Vietnamese, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported a response such as Vietnam.

Hawaiian. Persons who indicated their race as Hawaiian. In the State of Hawaii, all persons who reported "Part-Hawaiian" were included in this category.

Guamanian. Persons who indicated their race as Guamanian, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the race categories, but reported an entry such as Chamorro or Guam.

Samoan. Persons who indicated their race as Samoan, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but entered a response such as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Other Asian and Pacific Islander. In sample tabulations only, persons who reported Burmese, Cambodian, Hmong, Indo-Chinese, Laotian, Micronesian, Okinawan, Pakistani, Polynesian, Siamese, Tahitian, Thai, or similar responses. In complete-count tabulations, this group is part of the "other races" category below.

Other races. Includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indo-Chinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire. (Asian and Pacific Islander groups in the "other" category in 100-percent tabulations are included in the category "Asian and Pacific Islander" in sample tabulations. Persons who wrote in "Mexican," "Cuban," "South American," "Chicano," or "La Raza" remained in

the "other" races category for both complete-count and sample tabulations.)

In a few tables in which data for American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander are not presented separately, the "other" category encompasses all race categories not shown separately.

In some tabulations, the "other" category is omitted to save space; data for this category are derivable by subtracting the sum of the specified race categories from the total.

In certain printed tables, data for persons of Spanish origin are presented alongside data for as many as four major race groups. In such situations, users should not be misled by the proximity of these two types of data. Spanish origin is not a race category, and persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Tabulations in a number of sources present data separately for race categories (e.g., White, Black, and "other") for persons not of Spanish origin. In addition, the number of Spanish-origin persons is given by race.

Limitations: In previous censuses, undercoverage of the population has been associated with race. The 1970 census missed Blacks at a much higher rate than Whites. The Bureau has not prepared undercoverage rates for races other than White or Black, because vital records and other sources of relevant statistics do not consistently distinguish among other races.

Historical comparability: Questions on "race" or "color" have been asked in each census since 1790. In 1970, when persons with parents of different races were in doubt as to their classification, the race of the father was used. In 1980, the race of the mother was used for persons who could not provide a single response. The 1970 category "Negro or Black" was retitled "Black or Negro." Individual categories for Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan were added. In 1970, the categories Eskimo and Aleut appeared only on questionnaires used in Alaska; they were replaced by Hawaiian and Korean in all other States. In 1980, all four categories appeared on the questionnaire.

As a result of the additions, the 1980 questionnaire had 14 specific race categories instead of 8 as in 1970. In 1970, persons who did not report a specific race but wrote in Hispanic categories such as "Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban" in the race question were assigned to White; for 1980 these persons remain in the "other" race category.

See also: SPANISH ORIGIN

REGION (CENSUS GEOGRAPHIC). A large group of States which is a first-order subdivison of the United States for census purposes. The four regions--Northeast, North Central, South, and West--are delineated in figure 10. Regions are identified by a 1-digit code.

Statistics for them appear in U.S. Summary reports in almost every publication series, and in STF's 1C, 2C, 3C, and 4C. The census regions have no relationship to the 10 Standard Federal Administrative Regions.

SPANISH ORIGIN. Counts of the population by Spanish origin in complete-count tabulations are provisional. Final counts for Spanish origin will be determined after the sample data have been processed. The sample counts will first appear on tape in STF 3 and in print in Characteristics of the Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC80-1-C reports.

Determined by a complete-count question which asks respondents to self-identify whether they are of Spanish origin or descent. If when interviewed the person reported a multiple origin and could not provide a single origin, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single response was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

Persons marking any one of the four "Spanish" categories, i.e., Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish, are collectively referred to as "persons of Spanish origin."

In certain tabulations, persons of Spanish origin are further classified by type:

Mexican. Persons who indicated "Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano," or wrote in an entry such as "La Raza."

Puerto Rican. Persons who indicated "Puerto Rican" or wrote in an entry such as "Boricua."

Cuban. Persons who indicated "Cuban."

Other Spanish. Persons who filled the circle for "other Spanish/Hispanic;" persons who wrote in an origin or descent associated with Spain, the Dominican Republic, or any Central or South America country except Brazil, or a nonspecific Spanish group such as "Spanish surnamed" or "Spanish speaking."

Historical comparability: The Spanish-origin question was asked on a 100-percent basis for the first time in 1980. A similar question was asked on the 1970 5-percent sample questionnaire. For 1980, the category "no, not Spanish/Hispanic" appeared first (the corresponding category appeared last in 1970). Also, the terms "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" are added to the term "Mexican." The category "Central or South American," included in 1970, has been dropped.

Although a question on Spanish origin was included in 1970, it was not the major identifier used to classify the Hispanic population in the 1970 census as it is in 1980. Depending on the section of the country, 1970 census data for "persons of Spanish heritage" were variously defined as "persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage" (in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania); as "persons of Spanish

language or Spanish surname" (in Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas); and as "persons of Spanish language" (in the remaining 42 States and the District of Columbia). Spanish language referred to those persons who in 1970 reported Spanish as their mother tongue, as well as persons in families in which the household head or spouse reported Spanish as his or her mother tongue.

SCHOOL DISTRICT. A school district is a local government agency with the responsibility for providing educational services to the residents of a defined area. The area may be coextensive with other geopolitical areas in a State or States (e.g. counties) or may be an entirely independent area.

School districts are identified by a 5-digit code which is unique within State. Code 66666 is used to identify areas within the State that are not assigned to any school district.

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREA (SCSA). A large concentration of metropolitan population composed of two or more contiguous standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) which together meet certain criteria of population size, urban character, social and economic integration, and/or contiguity of urbanized areas. Each SCSA must have a population of one million or more. Thirteen SCSA's, defined by the Office of Management and Budget, were in existence at the time of 1960 census; Policy and Standards according to criteria were published by that office in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1975. Four additional SCSA's (including one in Puerto Rico) have been defined based on 1980 census results.

SCSA's are identified by a 2-digit numeric code. Summaries for SCSA's appear in many reports and in STF's 1C, 2C, 3C, and 4C. Summaries are generally provided for SCSA totals and for within-State parts of SCSA's.

Historical comparability: The original 13 SCSA's were designated in 1975. For the 1960 and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau recognized two "Standard Consolidated Areas" (SCA's), which encompassed metropolitan complexes around New York and Chicago.

In 1983, the SCSA concept will be replaced by the new Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) concept, with somewhat more flexible criteria, as spelled out in the Federal Register, January 3, 1980. These changes will not affect publication of 1980 census data for SCSA's.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA). A large population nucleus and nearby communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Each SMSA consists of one or more entire counties (or county equivalents) that meet specified standards pertaining to population, commuting ties, and metropolitan character. In New England, towns and cities, rather than counties, are the basic units and should be substituted for "counties" where counties are cited below. SMSA's are designated by the Office of Management and Budget.

Data products from the 1980 census will report on 323 SMSA's: (1) 287 defined before January 1,1980 (including 4 in Puerto Rico); and (2) an additional 36 (including one in Puerto Rico) established as a result of 1980 census population counts. The 36 new SMSA's were designated when 1980 counts showed that they met one or both of the following criteria:

1. Included a city with a population of at least 50,000 within its corporate limits, or

2. Included a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area (which must have a population of at least 50,000) and a total SMSA population of at least 100,000 (or, in New England, 75,000).

An SMSA includes a city and, generally, its entire UA and the remainder of the county or counties in which the UA is located. An SMSA also includes such additional outlying counties which meet specified criteria relating to metropolitan character and level of commuting of workers into the central city or counties. Specific criteria governing the definition of SMSA's recognized before 1980 are published in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1975, issued by the Office of Management and Budget.

With two exceptions, each SMSA has one or more central cities, up to a maximum of three, and the names of these cities comprise the title of the SMSA. The Nassau-Suffolk, NY SMSA has no central city; the title of the Northeast Pennsylvania SMSA does not contain the names of its three central cities: Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Hazleton.

SMSA's are identified by a FIPS 4-digit numeric code, which follows the alphabetic sequence of SMSA names. SMSA's are outlined on small-scale maps in several 1980 report series. SMSA data appear in most 1980 census publications and summary tape files. Many SMSA's cross State boundaries, and reports in several series provide summaries for the State parts of multi-State SMSA's, as well as SMSA totals. Summary tape files present data only for State parts of SMSA's, except for the "national" files: STF's 1C, 2C, 3C, and 4C.

Historical comparability: A comparison of 1970 and 1980 census products reveals two types of changes in metropolitan territory. First, 69 new SMSA's were created from previously nonmetropolitan territory: 36 were defined in 1981 based on 1980 population counts and 33 were defined between 1973 and 1979 based on current population estimates. (An additional SMSA--Rapid City, SD--was provisionally recognized based on population estimates, but it did not qualify according to 1980 census data.)

The second component of change to metropolitan territory between 1970 and 1980 was the redefinition of many of the SMSA's which were recognized in 1970 census tabulations. Of the 247 1970 SMSA's, 101 were redefined in 1973 based on 1970 census commuting data, most by the addition of 1 or more counties (or towns and cities in New England). In addition, one SMSA was redefined by the addition of one area and the deletion of another (Wichita Falls, Texas), one was subdivided (Nassau-Suffolk SMSA was created from a part of the New York SMSA), four pairs of SMSA's were combined into single SMSA's (for example, Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas), and four SMSA's lost area that was added to other SMSA's. In addition, the names of several SMSA's were changed in 1973, one in such a way that the SMSA code also changed (San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario to Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, California).

Since SMSA's are always defined in terms of whole counties (towns or cities in New England) for which extensive data are available, users can usually compile figures for comparisons over time.

In 1983, SMSA boundaries will be re-evaluated using 1980 census data on commuting, labor force, population density, type of residence, and population growth, according to new criteria spelled out in the Federal Register, January 3, 1980 (vol. 45, no. 2, pt. VI). At that time, new outlying counties may be added or existing ones deleted, some area titles will be changed, some new central cities will be designated, some areas may be consolidated, and a few new SMSA's may be created. Further, the term "standard metropolitan statistical area" will be shortened to "metropolitan statistical area" (MSA). These changes will not affect publication of 1980 census data for SMSA's.

STATE. A major political unit of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a State-equivalent in all 1980 census data series; Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are also, except that they do not appear in the P.L. 94-171 Population Counts file.

States are identified by a 2-digit FIPS code which follows the alphabetic sequence of State names (including the District of Columbia), and by a 2-digit Census Geographic State code, the first digit of which identifies the census division of which the State is a part. Puerto Rico and the outlying areas have FIPS codes numerally following the State codes.

Historical comparability: There have been no significant changes to State boundaries since 1970.

See also: PUERTO RICO AND OUTLYING AREAS

STATE ECONOMIC AREA (SEA). A single county or group of counties within a State, which is relatively homogeneous with respect to economic and social characteristics. The grouping of the 3,103 counties or county equivalents in 1950 into SEA's was the product of a special study prepared by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and several State and private agencies. Boundaries were drawn in such a manner that each economic area had certain significant characteristics which distinguished it from adjoining areas. There are 510 SEA's.

SEA's are identified in census tabulations on computer tape by a 2-digit numeric code or a 1-digit alphabetic code, assigned sequentially within the State; however, no 1980 data are tabulated for SEA's.

Historical comparability: SEA boundaries have remained largely unchanged since they were defined in 1950. In 1950, 501 areas were defined; in 1960, 509; and in 1970, 510.

See also: ECONOMIC SUBREGION

TENURE. The classification of all occupied units as either owner-occupied or renter-occupied. This item was asked on a complete-count basis.

Owner-occupied. All housing units where the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if mortgaged or not fully paid for.

Renter-occupied. All occupied housing units which are not owner-occupied, regardless of whether or not cash rent is paid by a member of the household. ("No cash rent" units, included here, are separately identified in rent tabulations.)

Historical comparability: Tenure has been collected since 1980. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominiums are identified in a separate question.

TOWN/TOWNSHIP. See MINOR CIVIL DIVISION

TRACT. See CENSUS TRACT

UNITED STATES. This designation includes the 50 States and the District of Columbia. 1980 STF's and most report series (usually in a separate U.S. Summary report) provide data summarized for the United States.

URBAN AND RURAL (POPULATION). Urban and rural are type-of-area concepts rather than specific areas outlined on maps. As defined by the Census Bureau, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas (UA's) and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside UA's.

The rural population consists of everyone else. Therefore a rural classification need not imply farm residence or a sparsely settled area, since a small city or town is rural as long as it is outside a UA and has fewer than 2,500 inhabitants.

The terms urban and rural are independent of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan designations; both urban and rural areas occur inside and outside SMSA's.

Historical comparability: Except for the minor relaxation of UA criteria discussed below, urban and rural definitions have been consistent since 1950. Within small counties, measurements of urban and rural populations over time may be significantly affected by the increase or decrease of a place's population across the 2,500 population threshold, e.g., the increase of 1 person to a place of 2,499 results in an increase of 2,500 to the county's urban population.

URBAN FRINGE. See URBANIZED AREA

URBANIZED AREA (UA). A population concentration of at least 50,000 inhabitants, generally consisting of a central city and the surrounding, closely settled, contiguous territory (suburbs).

The UA criteria define a boundary based primarily on a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, but also include some less densely settled areas within corporate limits, and such areas as industrial parks and railroad yards, if they are within areas of dense urban development. The density level of 1,000 persons per square mile corresponds approximately to the continuously built-up area around a city. The "urban fringe" is that part of the UA outside of a central city.

Typically, an entire UA is included within an SMSA. The SMSA is usually much larger in terms of territory covered and includes territory where the population density is less than 1,000. Occasionally, more than one UA is located within an SMSA. In some cases a small part of a UA may extend beyond an SMSA boundary and possibly into an adjacent SMSA. A few 1980 UA's will be defined in areas which do not meet the 100,000 total population criterion for SMSA designation. UA's may cross State boundaries. In a few cases a UA does not include all of an "extended" city, that is, a city which is determined to have a significant amount of rural territory.

UA's are identified by 4-digit codes, which follow the alphabetic sequence of all UA names. When a UA has the same name as an SMSA, the UA code is the same as the SMSA code. UA boundaries are shown on final MMS/VMS maps, and at much smaller scale on UA outline maps in PC80-1-A and HC80-1-A reports.

Historical comparability: Because UA's are defined on the basis of population distribution at the time of a decennial census, their boundaries tend to change following each census to include expanding urban development.

The criteria have been fairly constant since 1950, although in each decade some new refinements have been added. For the 1970 census, in which 252 UA's were recognized, it was necessary for the central city to have a population of 50,000 or more, or for there to be "twin cities" with a combined population of 50,000 and with the smaller city having at least 15,000. In 1974 the criteria were liberalized to allow UA recognition to certain cities between 25,000 and 50,000, and this resulted in 27 new urbanized areas. For 1980, no minimum population size is required for a central city.

WARD. Political subdivision of a city used for voting and representation purposes. For 1980, approximately 900 places of 10,000 inhabitants or more and approximately 200 nonblock-numbered places ward boundaries were observed in the definition of enumeration districts (ED's). For these areas, users may prepare ward data by summarizing ED data. In areas with block statistics, users may prepare ward data by summarizing block data.

Historical comparability: Population counts for wards in places with a population of 10,000 or more appeared in Supplementary Reports, PC-S1, in 1960 and 1970.

WHITE POPULATION. See RACE

ZIP CODE. A 5-digit geographic code that identifies areas within the United States and its territories for distribution of mail by the U.S. Postal Service.

ADDENDUM 1

Tracts Split by Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)
Census of Population and Housing, 1980:
Master Area Reference Files 3, 4, and 5 (MARF 3, 4, and 5)

There are currently two instances in New England in which a tract is split by an SMSA because some of its minor civil divisions (MCD's) are inside an SMSA and some are not. This occurs because it was not known at the time the tracts were established which MCD's would be included within new SMSA's. The two instances are listed below.

Maine - Tract 0090 in Penobscot County (019) has two MCD's which are in the Bangor SMSA and one which is outside the SMSA.

Vermont - Tract 0035 in Chittenden County (007) has three MCD's which are in the Burlington SMSA and two which are outside the SMSA.